FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 290 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1922. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR.

"DIABETES SPECIALIST."

Numerous certificates from patients and chemical analysers already published, of the numerous cases cured after my arrival here on 20th August 1922, the following few are taken at random:—Mr. N. K. OKA, Headmaster Mun. A.-V. School, Dongri, Bombay, writes on 28th November:—"I have much pleasure in writing that I am completely cured of my diabetes by Dr. Iyengar's treatment. I had been suffering from Diabetes since last four ... and tried many medicines and also milk diet without any effect. I then tried Dr. Iyengar's treatment, which as every week passed, brought on gradually reduction in sugar and also the specific gravity, which at the commencement of the treatment were nearly 6 per cent. and 1039 respectively. After the complete course, sugar was reduced to nil and sp-gr. 1020. I should like to recommend the suffering public Dr. Iyengar's infallible cure of Diabetes, which I am sure will give relief to any diabetic patients."

Dr. Iyengar is leaving this place for some months for his native place on account of ill-health on about the 15th of December. So if any one wants his services let him see personally before that date, and not by correspondence.

Address:—GHIA BUILDING, opposite Girgaum P. O., Khetwady Main Road, Bombay.

CONSUMPTION
BRITISH COLONEL CURED.
MAHARAJA
engages the world-famous Specialist
Rev. G. R. Walters
BHOPAL C. I.
Medicines from above or Bombay Drug Stores, Princess Street. Medicines supplied to Royalty.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
9th December	NARKUNDA†	16,227
16th "	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd "	KARMALA*	9,098
30th "	CHINA	7,982
1923.		
6th January	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
13th "	KASHGAR*	8,846
20th "	MANTUA	10,902
27th "	MALDERA†	15,825
3rd February	MALWA	10,941
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th "	KHYBER	9,014
24th "	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th "	DEVANHA	8,052
17th "	CHINA	7,982
24th "	MOREA*	10,911
31st "	MANTUA	10,902
7th April	MALWA	10,941
14th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st "	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th "	MACEDONIA	11,089

* Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1922.		
22nd December	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
9th January	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th "	GAZANA*	5,294
2nd February	CAMARIA*	5,288
16th "	MASULA*	7,201
7th March	MUNDRA	7,279
16th March	DUMALA	5,141
30th "	MATIANA	5,300
13th April	MULBERA	9,100
27th "	MANTOLA	5,293

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA and CHINA.

1922.		
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Mellore."
23rd "	SOUDAN	
30th "	KHIVA	
1923		
13th January	MOREA	
22nd "	SICILIA	
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Dongola."
20th February	SOUDAN	
6th March	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Karmala"
5th April	MALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Nyanza"

P. & O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers	Tons.
15th December 1923	MACEDONIA	11,089
9th February	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April	MALDERA	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
9th "	VARELA	Basra via Karachi
9th "	LINGA	5.-15 P. M. Karachi via Kathiawar
11th "	VITA	Karachi via K'war.
13th "	KAMPARA	East & S. Africa
14th Dec.	BARALA	Basra via Karachi Coasting.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 123.
Telephone No. 1288.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Moji Maru. ..	Y. Tomioka	3757	30 Nov.	11 Dec.
Tsushima Maru.	T. Takeda	6746	8 Dec.	15 Dec.
Wakasa Maru.	M. Goto	6074	14 Dec.	26 Dec.
Nagato Maru..	S. Takeda	5001	29 Dec.	11 Jan.
Takaoka Maru.	Y. Kawashima	7047	3 Jan.	12 Jan.
KamakuraMaru	J. Fujisawa	5829	13 Jan.	27 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, and fitted with electric lights & fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alfee Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 278, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
s. s. Jalaputra ..	8,310	12th Dec.
s. s. Jalatarang ..	4,300	15th Dec.
s. s. Vittoria ..	4,300	5th Jan.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£16,853,686
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,526,843
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£ 9,525,684
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HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
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BRANCHES.
LONDON:
6, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
61, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Fos. Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Miseu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Asores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshasea, (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Biha), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau, TIMOR:—Dili.
Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
O. de SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

INSURANCE

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ASSETS EXCEED... .. Rs. 1,94,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Established 1936).
FIRE.
Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
MARINE.
Liberal and quick payment of claims.
LIFE.
Complete protection in Emergency.
Please apply to:—
M. KHASKAR & CO.,
Chief Agents,
23, Dadoo Building,
Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5156.
Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT.—PROMPT PAYMENT
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager
CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid-up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve funds F42,165,211 £3,513,767
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
Head Agency at Batavia
BRANCHES:

DUCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Medan	Solo
Bandoeng	Padang	Tebing Tinggi
Cheribon	Palembang	(Delhi)
Djember	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djocja	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Soerabaia	Weltevreden
Macassar		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, and Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Mng. Agent.

INSURANCE

LIFE. FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR
INSURANCE
ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS.
LIFE:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada.
FIRE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd. (India):
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd. (Singapore).
The Home Insurance Co. of New York.
MARINE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. (Amsterdam);
MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation Limited.
Universal Buildings—4951, Cwasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 3600.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES
PERSONAL MAGNETISM,
HYPNOTISM, WILL POWER, NERVE FORCE, CALL IT WHAT YOU WILL,
is the intangible power that controls human destiny. It is the key to all business and social success. All truly great men and women are magnetic, they know how to win and hold people. This power does not come by chance, but it is an art, a science depending upon certain fixed laws which everyone should understand. By our new system you can learn in a few days at your own home and not only achieve success yourself, but you can influence the minds, health and actions of others to a remarkable and astounding degree. We guarantee it. Our profusely illustrated treatise tells exactly how to acquire these marvellous powers. It is the most expansive work of the kind ever published. It is from the pen of the eminent authority, Dr. T. R. Sanjini, M.A., Ph. D., Litt. D. This wonderful book has been the means of bringing success, happiness and health to thousands of persons. This is your golden opportunity. Will you grasp it?
For Further Information Apply to:—
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
TINNEVELLY—INDIA.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY.
SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND IRONMONGER MERCHANT
DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES
Fuel, Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Mazagon.
Telephone 2457.

OVER 20 YEARS' REPUTATION.
SOVEREIGN RINGWORM OINTMENTS.
Will give miraculous cure in 24 hours for chronic ringworm, Dhoby's itches and other skin diseases. Guaranteed. If not money back.
PRICE PER BOTTLE AS. 12.
Can be had from all chemists and stores.
SOVEREIGN & CO.
SPECIALISTS IN SKIN DISEASES.
BOMBAY 12.

WONDER OF THE WORLD.
If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.
I have prepared an Oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.
MANY HAVE USED IT.
Try once. Sample box, Re. 1-0-0. Big bottle Rs. 8-5-0
Rs. 3-5-0.
HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHA HAMDANI.
NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memonwada Road, P. N. 2,
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department. "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Young men, about to start in life to apply for our FREE ADVICE FORM. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, SURAT.
A R.5682.

WANTED—A CANVASSER for Blanket and Asans. Pay Rs. 20 extra commission. Apply to MOHINI MOHAN KANJILAL, Benares City.
A R5716

AN ADVERTISING AGENT and CANVASSAR for a flurishing Marathi paper. Apply V. P. C/o Box No.8798 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5737.

WANTED—A competent DRAWING MASTER for M. H. School, Dholpur, to teach S. L. classes. Pay Rs. 30 p.m. Post pensionable. Apply with testimonials to the: JUDICIAL MINISTER, Dholpur State.
A15084

WANTED—A MATRICULATED TEACHER as a Companion for a boy, studing English and Gujarate at Desalpur (outch) quarters free. Apply stating terms as follows address. Messrs. CHAPSI BHARA & CO., Dana Bunder Bombay No. 3.
A R.5734.

THE INDUSTRIAL MILLS AND COTTON CO., LTD.—1, Nursing's Lane, Calcutta. WANTED AGENTS to sell shares of Cotton Mills, Cotton Garden, Match Factory and Tea Gardens on monthly salary of Re. 100-5-125 or on commission up to Rs. 10 per cent. Apply to the SECRETARY.
A 14826

THE BENGAL POULTRY, FISHERY AND TRADING CO. LTD.—WANTED smart and influential AGENTS immediately to sell shares of the above Company (a purely prosperous national concern) on decent commission or pay. Please apply at once to the MANAGING AGENTS, 3, Raj Mohan Street, Calcutta.
A 14827

SALARY Re. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two Days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DAIRYING, AGRICULTURE: Estate Management, Cox—Govt. Farm's Manager (Englishman) requires situation, Many years' Indian experience. First class references. Full particulars from Box No. 8789, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5714

AN experienctd Weaving Master, Expert in grey, fancy and coloured goods is open to engagement in Bombay or up-country Mills Apply to Box No. 8798 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5717.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—FOR HINDOOS ONLY:—A BUNGLOW open on all sides, airy well ventilated with a spacious gardtn, nearly twenty minutes' walk from Andheri Railway station. Apply or see personally Messrs. CHENIRAM JESRAJ, 393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
C R5479.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFTS supplied and erected at competitive prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT Co., 40, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K3

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—Histories of Jagirdars, historic dynasties by Publisher Ashaque's Directory of Native States & Zamindars, c/o E. P. PESTONJI CO., Princess Street.
N R5699

EDUCATIONAL.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR TEACHERS—Two scholarships for persons wishing to study Montessori method, English knowing or Senior or trained teachers should apply. Females will be preferred. Apply for details to NIYAMAK, Shree Saxina Murti Bhavan, Bhavnagar.
M R5715

BOOKS AND STAMPS

WONDERFUL DREAM DICTIONARY, (In English.) No more astrological predictions: The marvellous first novelty unfathomed hitherto. Strictly based on ancient scientific principles and long experiences of the great Wishes. Fortells fortune and fate without horoscope. Price Re. 1 only. The GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot Vizag Dist., South India.
B.5611.

FINANCIAL.

REQUIRED a CAPITALIST for an old and well established firm. Apply Box No. 8792, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R5720.

SPORTS.

RACE TIP—One horse will be given in each race. Money refunded, if tip fails. For terms apply personally MADHAVRAO KASHINATH DESHMUKH, Junnarka Astrologer, opposite Majestic Cinema, Ambewadi, GIRGAUM.
S R5711

RACES—BOMBAY SEASON—TIPS based on astrological calculations and the past history of the horses as well will be given at moderate rates. For particulars see personally on race days at "S" top-floor, 46 Church gate Street, between 8 a.m. to 11 a.m.
S. R.5732.

SATURDAY, 1ST EXTRA MEETING—The NAUTILUS RACE TIPS, by CAPT. NEMO, friend of Racing professional. 3 winners and 4 places only will be given. Price Rs. 5. Available Saturday morning only from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Apply 27, Ropewalk Street, Fort, 1st floor behind Rose & Co.
S R5693

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE.—CRUDE OIL (Liquid fuel) Lubricating oils, and Petrol. Apply A. B. VAZIR, Khaduck, Post No. 3, Bombay, Telephone No. 4523.
T R5685

GAIN YOUR OBJECT by presenting a suit length of our Best Kashmir Donegal Tweeds of natural wool. Very respectable yet fashionable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7¼ yds. x 24") Rs. 12; Coat length (5 yds) Rs 9. Makes charming coats. Black, brown or khaki Putteas (leg bandages) Rs. 2-12-0 per pair. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (Kashmir).
T R5665

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO BE LET

In Amrut Building Dougall Road, Ballard Estate two flats of four bed rooms with attached bath and lavatories, and drawing rooms also kitchen, store and servants bath. Two flats of one bed room and drawing room kitchen and Bath room.

For rents and particulars please apply to the owner on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. or between 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
36, Kazi Sayad St. Mandvi,
Bombay No. 3.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC LECTURES BY PROFESSOR P. L. BUCK OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, U. S. A.

PROFESSOR P. L. BUCK, of the University of Nebraska, U. S. A., will deliver two lectures under the auspices of the University of Bombay in the University Senate Hall on the following days, commencing at 5-45 p.m. each day:—

LECTURE I.—American Universities—Friday, 8th December.

LECTURE II.—The American System of Education—Saturday, 9th December.

The Lectures are Open to the Public.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 6th December, 1922.
C15083

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 8th December, 1922, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company 72, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1922.

(2) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

(3) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th of December, 1922, to 11th December, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th Nov. 1922.
C15014

PRIZE VESSELS.

THE UNDERSIGNED VESSELS will be sold as they lie (without docking) and delivery taken at the port named.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.
BULLOCH, BROS., & Co., Ld.,
Rangoon.
BINNY and Co. (Madras) Ld.,
Madras.

Name	TONNAGE Gross	TONNAGE Nett	Built	Position
KARA DENIZ (Formerly "Darmstadt")	5012	3359	1890	Bombay. London from 26th Nov. till 2nd Dec. thereafter South-ampton
WARTURM	9654	2127	1908	

C15021

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. S. DEB, General Manager, Calcutta Pottery Works, is on a short business visit here with samples of precelain electrical insulators, druggists sundries, hospital requisites, tea and tableware, figures, etc. Any one interested in the manufactures of this well-known works can see him at Watson's Hotel, Room No. 51, between the hours 10 a.m. and 12 noon or by appointment.
R.5733.

THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Association will be held at Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall on TUESDAY, next the 12th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), and soon after this meeting is over, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Association will be held at the same place.

By order of the Board.
RAJENDRA SOMNARAYEN,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay, 7th December, 1922.
C15089

THE NEW MOFUSSIL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 23, Hummum Street, on FRIDAY, the 15th December 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1922, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend and Bonus.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To sanction gratuity to the widow of a deceased old servant of the Company for his long and faithful services.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st December to 15th December, 1922, both days inclusive, during which period the Account Books of the Company will be open for inspection of shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
PAUL J NEGREPONTE,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 8th December, 1922.

N.B.—The Dividend if declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Saturday, the 16th December 1922 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 15th day of December 1922 between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. (S.T.).
C15079

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at 7, 9, 11, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, when the following resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That Article 81 of the Articles of Association be amended by deleting the word 'twelve' after the words 'shall not be less than' and inserting instead 'six' after the said words and by deleting the word 'twenty' after the words 'or more than' and inserting instead 'twelve' after the said words and the amended Article should read 'Until otherwise determined by a general meeting the number of the directors shall not be less than six or more than twelve.'

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such meeting will be held on Saturday, the 13th day of January 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the same place as aforesaid for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

By order of the Board,
M. D. DARU,
Secretary.
7, 9, 11, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 6th December, 1922.
C15078

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

LOADING CONTRACT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the Undersigned upto 10.30 a.m. on FRIDAY, 15th December, 1922, for the work of Loading and Unloading Stores and materials, from and into Railway Wagons, at the Company's Depots, at Mahalaxmi and Colaba Wharf. Conditions and Forms of tender may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

G. E. R. SLADE,
Controller of Stores,
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Mahalaxmi, Bombay.
C15063

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for constructing semi-permanent chawls for servants and sweepers including washing places, W. C's. compound pavement and sanitary fittings, etc., at the Arthur Road Hospital, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Friday, the 15th day of December, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works.
Bombay, December 6, 1922.
C15085

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE undermentioned properties belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai are to be sold by the executors of his last Will and Testament. The Executors will consider offers for the same or any of them, if made on or before the 20th instant to the undersigned from whom information as to particulars and conditions of sale of the property can be had on application.

1. Land admeasuring about 2,090 square yards with the bungalow thereon situate at Andheri Ghod Bunder road known as the Hermitage.
2. Land admeasuring about 2,048 square yards with the bungalow standing thereon situate at Khandala and known as the Terrace.
3. Land admeasuring about 2,952 square yards together with the bungalow standing thereon situate at Khandala and known as the Peak.
4. Land admeasuring 2 acres and 17 gunthas together with the bungalow thereon situate at Mahableshwar and known as "Hermitage."

MADHAVJI & Co.,
Attorneys for executors of the Will of Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai.
33, Medows Street, Examiner Press Building, Fort, Bombay.
C15081

NOTICE.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913,

and

In the matter of the INDIAN STEELS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the above-named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 6th day of December, 1922, presented to the Hon'ble the Chamber Judge by the Asoka Swadeshi Stores Limited a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its registered office at the Chartered Bank Buildings within the Fort of Bombay, Creditors of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 12th day of January, 1923, and any Creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose: And a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge of the same.

And Notice is hereby also given that the Hon'ble the Chamber Judge has by the said order appointed Mr. Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant to be Provisional Official Liquidator of the above-named Company.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1922
A. G. MOHILE,
For Messrs. Captain & Vaidya,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
C15077

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DOSSABHAI SORABJI BATLIVALA, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons, claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Dossabhai Sorabji Batlivala, deceased who died at Deolali in the Nasik District on or about the 9th day of June 1922 and the probate of whose will having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 27th day of October, 1922 to S. R. Bottlewala of Bombay, the sole executor named therein, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executor at the office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya his Attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof; at the expiration of which time the said executor will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 7th day of December 1922
A. B. VAIDYA;
For Messrs. Captain & Vaidya.
Executor's Attorneys,
121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C15080

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAMNADAS RANCHODDAS of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients free from all incumbrances claims and demands whatsoever.

Any person having any share, right, title interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lien, exchange, gift, inheritance, trust, possession, lease, succession, surveyorship, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 41 Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fasandari land or ground situate, lying and being on the South side of Dukervady Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 166 2/3 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 8135 together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3604, Street, No. 18 and bounded as follows. That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Ganpatrao Krishnarao, on or towards the west by the property of Mulchand Devchand and others and on or towards the North by the said Dukervady Lane and on or towards the south by the property of Moroba Shridhar.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1922.
DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & Co.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C15088

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAMNADAS RANCHODDAS of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients free from all incumbrances claims and demands whatsoever.

Any person having any share, right, title interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lien, exchange, gift, inheritance, trust, possession, lease, succession, surveyorship, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 41 Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fasandari land or ground situate, lying and being on the South side of Dukervady Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 166 2/3 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 8135 together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3604, Street, No. 18 and bounded as follows. That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Ganpatrao Krishnarao, on or towards the west by the property of Mulchand Devchand and others and on or towards the North by the said Dukervady Lane and on or towards the south by the property of Moroba Shridhar.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1922.
DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & Co.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C15088

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
52 Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT 8TH FALKLAND GROSS LANE WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Pereira and Vallabhadas, Attorneys for the Vendor Mr. Chunilal Jamnadas Vora. Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction the undermentioned property on Friday, the 8th December 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Falkland 8th cross lane in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 63 3-9 sq. yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 5587 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2298 and Street No. 16 and which premises are bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the north by the property of Motibai Kavayi Javeri on or towards the south by the property of Navab Kamalkhan and on or towards the east and the west by a Fazandari Passage and are held under a lease dated 7th day of September 1906 and made between Bomanji Shapurji Chothia of the one part and Auton Jivan Nakhwa of the other part on the term of 99 years from 7th day of September 1906 renewable in perpetuity at the half yearly rent of rupees thirty-two and annas eight and under and subject to the covenants and conditions contained in the said lease.

For further particulars and conditions of sale pleases apply to Messrs. Pereira and Vallabhdas, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office No. 56, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A GERMAN ELECTRIC PRINTING PRESS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will by order of owner sell by public auction at their Auction Rooms at 52, Medows St., Fort, on FRIDAY, the 8th December, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

One newly Imported Excellent German Electric Printing Press 20x28 packed in 7 cases.

Out of which 6 cases are lying at "A" Shed of Alexandra Docks and one case at "F" Shed of Prince's Dock.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th December, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE of Electrical goods such as:—Large stoves, Electroliers, Fans, Globes, Motors, Vacuum cleaners, shades, Lamps of sorts, Regulators Hot point Kettles; Jugs, Shaving set, Teapots, Heaters, Ranges, Irons, etc. wires of sorts, show cases, cupboard, desks safe lathes and other electrical articles.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th December, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at 18, Military Square Lane in the office show rooms and godowns of the Electrical Engineering Co. by order of the mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. John William Petterson, carrying on business under the name of the Electrical Engineering Co., the abovementioned stock in trade furniture, fittings, etc.

The above goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 12th December 1922, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings.—

Building St No. 70. 71: 40: 41: 522-523: Case Nos. 119: 599: 749: Worli Road and Worli Kolivada

Building St. No. 341 I: Case No. 538: Clive land Road Worli.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th December, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY
25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.
AUCTION SALE OF PYJAMA, SLEEPING SUITS, SHIRTS, VESTS, TINS, BENGERS FOOD, PICTURE POST-CARDS, A VERY LARGE LOT OF JIG SAW PUZZLES, WIRE FLY FLAPS, FOLDING BED TRAYS, BED PESTS AND INDIAN GRAMAPHONE RECORDS, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 8th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. Mehta & Co will sell by public auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, the above mentioned goods by order of the Superintendent, Red Cross Depot.

By order of the concerned.

About 10 cwt Newar.

Also on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchaser at the auction sale of 5th to 20th June, 1922 at Sewree.

On account and at the risk of Adamally Kikabhoy Esel

Lot No 112—one lot leather goods.

On accont and at the risk of Allibhoy Abdul Cader Esqr.

Lot No. 84 one lot web worsted.

On account and at the risk of Esoofally Karimbhoy Esqr.

Lot No. 113—One lot Hanges Tripod etc.

On accont and at the risk of Shahubai Mehta Esqr.,

Lot No. 114—One lot scrap mess tins.

On account and at the risk of Jivaji Saloobhoy Esqr.,

Lot No. 61—One lot cordage coir.

Lot No. 134—Bolts and nuts Tons 6—10—3—17

On account and at the risk of the concerned

Lot No. 135—6 Tons bolts, nuts, rivets etc.,

Lot No. 141—3 tons wrought iron scrap.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods removed within 2 days from the date of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO LARGE SAFES BY CHABBS.

On Tuesday, the 12th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs MEHTA & CO., will sell by public auction at their rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort two large sized fire and burglar resisting safes by chubbs (fit for Banks and Jewellers) viz.

1 safe size 48-30-28
1 safe size 36-24-36.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th December 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

139, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Khand Bazar at the shop of Mr. Velji Damji on account and risk of Messrs. Shamji Premji and Co.

625 bags Mauritius Sugar ex. s.s. "Acera."

The above bags are lying at the B. P. T. Bonded warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd. Messrs BENNETT AND Co., will on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Khand Bazaar, at the shop of Mr. Velji Damji.

on account and risk of Seth Devidas Persotam.

2425 Bags Mauritius Sugar ex. s.s. "Acera."

The above bags are lying at the B.P.T. Bonded Warehouses.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPCHANDLERS AND MILL OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF MILL STORES

Under instructions from Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 18th Inst. at 3 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Messrs Brady & Co's godowns at Lamington Road, near (Lal Chimney) a large lot of mill stores, such as shutters, reeds, leather belting, drop box pickers, picking sticks, rubber-sheets, hair belting, loom sundries, ram-rings, bobbins, pipe pieces, wooden tubes, wooden planks, screw spanners, Hammers, screw Drivers, carriage rubber tyres, Rubber sheets, etc., etc

The above is on view.

Deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FOUNTAIN PENS, COMB, RAZORS, CUPBOARDS. COPYING PRESS, NEEDLES, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 9th December at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc. etc.

By order of the banks and offices concerned.

2 parcels Blackbird fountain pen, 1 parcel Waterman fountain pen, 2 parcels needles, 2 parcels White Combs, 1parcel safety razors, 1 parcel Motorhand horns, 2 parcels ladies' shoe buckles, 3 parcels scraf, 1 parcel infants bibs, 2 parcels paragon sheath, etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2592 of 1922 (Bhoopati v. sakinatrai) furniture such as wooden benches, Menta boxes, cupboards, writing tables, copying press, pillows, Gady, etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of Eastern Commercial Corporation Ltd., (in Liquidation).

One Lot woolen overcoats, Pants Jackets, Ties, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred dogcart.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred English Brougham.
1 Waler horse going in harness.
1 Arab horse going in saddle and harness.
1 Austin motor car (English) 4 cylinder 20-20 H.P. 5 seater in good running order.
1 Victoria by Press.
1 Daimler motor car Torpedo Body 4 cylinder 16 H.P. 4 seater in good running order
1 Close body Calcott Motor car with C.A.V. Dynamo, Electric lights with 4 new tyres etc. in perfect running order and excellent condition.
1 Citron four seater touring car electric lights, self starter, stepney wheel etc. in perfect running order.
1 Two seater "De Dion" with new tyres lamps and accessories in good running order.
1 English rubber tyred Canoe shape Victoria in excellent condition.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 8th December, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 881.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, WHIPS, CHOCOLATES, BOOKS, SKATIES, MOTOR CAR, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th December, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing rooms sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, dining tables, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield, sofas, safes, etc., etc.

By the order of the office concerned.

2 cases Cravaches (whips) slightly damaged.
42 slabs of Bensdorp's Dutch Chocolate, each slab of 7 lbs.
Properties of several officers.
Trunks, helmets, holmat boxes, clothes, books, skaties, etc., etc.
Property of a Mahomedan gentleman:—
One overland motor car, 4 seats, cushian cover touring body.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th December, 1922.

"H & B" ENGLISH MOTOR BULB HORNS.

Single Twist Bugle Horn has 5 ins. Oval Bell. Length overall 20 ins. A better Horn going cheap!
No. 1102-C, Brass, Rs. 17-8 each.
No. 1102-D, Nickel, Rs. 21-8 each.
The Advance Motor Co.
Accessory Merchants,
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS.

RED CROSS FETE BOMBAY.

THE COLISEUM THEATRE

SPECIAL SUNDAY CONCERT
BY
THE BOMBAY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 10th, 1922, at 9-30 p.m.
PATRON, HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE LLOYD, G.C.I.E., D.S.O.
DIRECTOR, EDWARD BEHR.

PROGRAMME.

Grand March. "Pomp and Circumstance" ELGAR.
Overture. "Der Freischutz" ..... WEBER.
Symphony No. 4. "The Italian" MENDELSSOHN.
Tone Poem. "Finlandia" ..... SIBELIUS.
From Die Meistersinger. "Dance of the Apprentices" ..... WAGNER.
A Highland Lament. "Coronach" EDGAR BARRATT.
Hungarian Dances. Nos. 1.5, and 6, BRAHMS.
Grand March. "Tannhauser" ..... WAGNER.
PRICES:—Rs. 5 and Rs. 3.
BOOKING AT MESSRS. ROSE AND CO.
Entrance to the Fete Ground will be free for **the** Concert and will be by way of the West **Gate** (Queen's Road) only.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
DAILY AT 6 & 9-30.
MADAN THEATRES, LTD.,
present
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
Great Screen Triumph.
"WAY DOWN EAST"
"WAY DOWN EAST"
"WAY DOWN EAST"
featuring
RICHARD BARTLEMISS
AND
LILIAN GISH
"WAY DOWN EAST"
PACKED HOUSES AT
EVERY PERFORMANCE
ONLY 3 NIGHTS MORE
Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 annas.
SEATS for 6 p. m. and 9-30 Shows
BOOKABLE AT ROSE & Co., Ltd.

THE EMPIRE.

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
GREAT FUN FRIDAY.
Special Doses of Laughter by the World's Best Physicians,
Including
SNUB POLLARD
and
HAROLD LLOYD.

Proclamation!

To the Great Madan Theatres public of Bombay
On December 9th and 16th, 1922
MADAN THEATRES LTD,
will release two new Super Famous Player. Lasky Productions at the
EMPIRE THEATRE
Madan Theatres, Ld. have just concluded a **tremendous** Contract with Famous Players Lasky **and** Paramount Productions. Watch for the **Famous** Players Lasky Pictures because they are **the** most carefully made productions, fashioned by **the** finest producing genius of the screen, the most **popular** plays, stories and original pictures.
TO-MORROW
Look for these productions: Saturday, December 9th, 1922
"THE GILDED LILY"
in five reels with Mae Murray, and Saturday, December 16th, 1922
"What's Your Husband Doing?"

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE MILE-A-MINUTE SERIAL
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
BY THE THRILL-A-MINUTE STUNT KING
CHARLES HUTCHISON.
Life means nothing to Huteh. The **greater** the risks the better he likes **them.**
FINAL INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
See The terrific Closing Episodes

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY **FRIDAY**
Last Chance to See
"THE DISCIPLE OF NAPOLEON"
12 Reels—12000 feet—all told!
Final Chapters with the verve and the velocity, with the grip and vivacity that you always find in that master delineator of human nature
SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE
That internationally famous and popular author of that immortal work of "Sherlock Holmes."
This Cine-History is reproduced from a memorable great book of this very master-mind
"THE DISCIPLE OF NAPOLEON"
The wonderful Production that cost the renowned Eclair Company a neat sum of twelve lakhs of Rupees! One lakh for each chapter—fancy that!
A Story that revolves round that great central figure—
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE
A rollicking Comedy in the programme. To-day: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road, Tram Terminus.)

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS ATTRACTION
Starting To-day upto the Next Week
Goa pilgrimage in Bombay
(KOHINOOR FILM CO'S)
The Exposition of St. Francis Xavier at Goa
(St. Sam Francisco Xavier's pilgrimage at Goa)
including
1 Stately opening Ceremony and exposition of body by the Roman and the Mysore priests.
2 Heavy Collections of pilgrims from all parts of the world.
3 Birthplace of St. Francis Xavier in Spain,
4 Romantic Scenes of Goa and its Churches,
5 Resting place of the Saint in the Bom Jesus Church
etc, etc, etc.
AT
GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.

LAST DAY TO-DAY
WEST-END CINEMA.
SECOND AND THE LAST WEEK
Instalment of the concluding 7 chapters
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
are very thrilling and exciting—see the terrible fate that awaits the bogus scoundrel "Count Karamzin."
"FOOLISH WIVES"
"FOOLISH WIVES"
Written and directed by and featuring
ERICH VON STROHEIM
THE MAN YOU WILL LOVE TO HATE!
Never mind—if you have not seen the preceding Chapters—the story is quite intelligible. It is a
UNIVERSAL MILLION-DOLLAR PICTURE.
COME EARLY PLEASE!
TO-DAY: 5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

TO-NIGHT
AND
THIS WEEK ONLY.
STAR FILMS, LTD.
PRESENTS THEIR NEW PRODUCTION
THE DOOM OF THE YADAVAS
IN FIVE MAGNIFICENT PARTS.
"Thou O! Govind! Shalt thyself become the destroyer of thine own kinsmen, because thou was indifferent to the Kurus and the Pandavas when they killed each other." See the fulfilment of this curse. See the mad revelry of the Yadavas—see their annihilation and see how Krishna left this world to BE BORN
Again for the vindication of truth and justice.
Showing to-day and this week
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum.
POPULAR PRICES.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30. Extra Shows on Holidays at 8-30.

Under Public Patronage.
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE.
Saturday 9th Dec. 1922 at 8-30 p. m, (S. T.)
VIDYA-HARAN.
Snnday 10th Dec. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE-GULAM.
Proprietors.

IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
Super production
"SURYA-KUMARI"
IN 7 ACTS
PRODUCED BY
KOHINOOR FILMS Co :-
Featuring Famous Star
Mr. DADU & RAJA SANDOW
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SAT. AND SUN. at 3-30 p. m.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA
Gandharwa Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Saturday the 9th December 1922
MUKNAYAK.
(at 8 p. m.)
Sunday the 10th December 1922
SWAYAMVAR.
(at 2-30 p. m.)

CAUSE LIST.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

FRIDAY, 8th December 1922.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR DISMISSAL.

3596-22—M B Chothia and Co, Jamal Usman Ebrahim Haji Jamal and others, Motichand and D.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4380-22—M B Chothia and Co, Rathal Gordhan das, Bai Rathal Gordhandas, Chotin das, Bai Narmadabai widow, Dharamsi D Co.

811-12—Soonderdas and Co, Ardshir Jiwanji Mistry, Daulatram Fakirchand, Jansetji K and D.

LONG CAUSES.

961-21—Matubhai J and M, Champaklal Gopalbhai and others v The British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Craigie B and C, Payne and Co.

2958-19—Mulla and M. Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper v Haridas Korji and others, Raghvaya N and Co.

1440-21—Payne and Co, Namrojally Hirji, Khalid Samsudin Anmari and anr., Rustomji and G.

1260-21—Dubash and Co, Ebrahim Haji Motichimanlal Chhotalal and anr, Malvi H R and Co.

3152-20—Jamshetji R and D, Chhotalal Hotichand Shah Karsondas Kahdas Ghia, N C Dalal and Co.

1131/14902-20—Mehta L and Co, Dayal Tohan and anr. Manekchand Jaychand and and anr. M B Chothia.

3269-20—Khunderao L and M, Jerup Jethaji and Co, Vithaldas Damoder, Dabholker and Co.

3415-20—Payne and Co, Pritamdas Tricumdas v Gulam Husein Nansey Cassum, Tharedas and D.

3398-20—Andrade and Co, Aleixo Sentana Lobo, L G Bedford, Manilal and K.

3429-20—Tyabji D and C, Radhakison Ramchandra, Chunilal Kamnath, Sabnis and G

3128-20—Madhowji and Co, Jamnadas Narsey, Ginning and Printing Co. Ltd. Markandayan Sobharam and others Jehangir M and S.

3386-20—Merwanji K and Co, Laxminarayan Kissongopal, Bansidhar Sobharam and others, Purshotamrai and C, Dabholker and C.

3391-20—Merwanji K and, Rai Bahadur Kaliannal Triiokchand, Abdul Latiff Haji Ahmed and anr, Payne and Co, Mantri and Co.

1611/20777-20—Tyabji D and Co, Rai Bahadur Jivandas Raja Goculdas and anr. Koovrbhai Umersey, Dubash and co.

3448-20—Bhimji and Co., Nanee N Bharucha and anr, Deoji Umersey, Little and Co

3184-20—Kanga and S. Shankerlal Girdharlal, Shankerlingam Chetty and others, Amin and D.

3157-20—Unwalla P and P, Jamshetji Framji Acharya and anr. Maneckji Merwanji, Engineer and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3499-20—Jehangir and S, Manomedally Abdullalli Rajkotwalla, Mahomedally Abdul Husein Gogiawalla, Chitnis K and M.

3532-20—Khandwalla and Co—Narandas Anandlal, Jesingbhai Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.

3569-20—Edgelam G W and Co, Sale Mahomed Umar Dossal, Shaw Wallace and Co. Little and Co.

3570-20—N C Dalal and Co, Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant, Ramchandra Narsing rao Kadam and anr, Shamrao M & H

3721-20—Shamrao M and H, Atmaram Tunaji, Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant, N C Dalal and Co.

3571-20—Mulla and M, E K Palia, Messrs Skippers and Co., Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

1694-22—Vachha and Co, Devidas Purshotam and Co, Tribhovandas Devidas, Madhowji and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

(In Division Court No. 46

After the Appellate side court work is over.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

2160-20—Ferreira and V, Mulraj Gopaldas Nansey and anr. Madhowji Bhamanji N C Dalal and C.

At 3-30 p.m.

IN CHAMBERS.

14012-21—G B Pandya, Karimbhai Sultanali, Fidaali Ibrahim and anr.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4790-22—Jehangir G and B, Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper, Babborao Umaji Raoji Satam.

FOR CONSENT ORDER.

2638-21—Merwanji and Co, Usuf Ismailbhay Abdullabhoy Lalji Abdullabhay Lalji and other, Muulla and M, Wadia G and Co, Raghavaya N and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

3356-22—Nanu H and Co. Krishnarao Raghoba Balakrishna Harischandra Jookes and others Mansukhlal H M and Co.

3404-22—Manchersham and N Gulamali G. Abherchand and another Hussain Miya and others.

3093-22—Matubhai J and M Abdula Miya Haji Miya Ahmed Khandavai Vithaldas Cursondas Tyabji D and Co.

1121-22—Bhaishanker K and G Sukhanraj Lalchand and others Meghji Khoda and others.

1270-22—Dastur and Co John Santon Dias and other Behramji Dossabhai Pochaji and others Payne and Co. Jamshetji and D.

24441-22—Dubash and Co, Bai Kashi widow, Bai Gulab widow and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

248-22—Tyabji D and Co, Haji Jusab Haji Issac, Amaratlal Ratilal and others.

469-22—Shavan and Ch, Zaver Balubhai Muluchand Motichand Maneckchand.

2718-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhai Narshamat and others, N C Dalal and C.

3461-22—Malvi M K and Co, Fatehalli Abdul Kayum, Aminaboo widow and anr, Swin and D.

3464-22—Purnand and C, Vazir Herji Contractor, Ardeshir M Irani.

3491-22Jamshetji K and D, Esufalli Ebrahimji zBandookwalla, J E Mody and Sons.

2690-22—Dharamsey D and C, Hosmusji Rustomji Mistri, Savakshaw Edulji Mistri, Sukhtanker and G.

1895-22—Motichand and D, Nanalchand Khimchand, Bhikchand Lallubhai and others, N C Dalal and Co.

3329-22—Manilal and K, Madhavrao Laxman Paduckar, Shamji Damoderdas.

3527-22—Thakoredas and D, Bhailal I Dave, Bhai Sakoobai.

3607-22Captain and V, Pallonji Edulji Plumber F A Davar and Sons.

3609-22—Captain and V, Pallonji Edulji Plumber, A D Wadia and Sons, Payne and Co.

3614-22—Patell and E, Ganpatrai Ramrikh Baboo Badruddin Sha Munshi and others, Shamrao M and H.

3615-22—Captain and V, Pallonji Edulji Plumber, Cromptons Bombay Ltd, Mulla and M.

3649-22—Shamrao M and H, Khodadal Khusrao Irani, Fazalbhai Gagji, Dharamsey D and Co.

3650-22—Payne and Co, The Bombay United Building Co, Ltd. Jusub Valli.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In Division Court No. 43.

FOR DECREE ON ADJUSTMENT.

1826-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Deosey Sarang, Jimraj Deochand and others, Purnan and C and J, Dawala P and P.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

5107-21—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Shrikrishna Dinanath Dandekar v Jerup Teja and ors, Dhabholkar and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

3433-21—J C G Bowen, The Secretary of State for India in Counci—Mathubhai Manecklal Shah and anr. Amin and D.

REFERENCE.

L A Reference—8-22—J C G Bowen, In Re Government, Balaram Ganpatrao and others, Jehangir and S, Thakoredas and D, Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2495-22—Jehangir and S, Gulamalli Noorbhai, Nichaldas and Co and anr. Dikshit M and Co.

4352-23—Purshotamrai and Co, Dharamdas Nagardas, S R Shirgaoker and anr. Madhowji and Co, Thakoredas and Co

3495-22—Little and Co, Shaw Wallace and Co, Simon & Motilal, Judah and S.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

3859-21Wadia G and Co, R Sankhavi and Co, J F Karaka and Co, Little and Co.

3860-21—Wadia G and Co, R Sanghavi and Co—

LONG CAUSES.

659-18—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Maganlal Ramdas and others, Amichand Panalal and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1994-19—Ardeshir H D Co, Amichand Panalal and others, Maganlal Ramdas and others Mansukhlal H M and Co.

3687-22—Bhaishanker K G, Bai Suntoke Dayal Purshotam, Tyabji D and Co.

3423-19—Malvi M K and Co, Rai Bahadur Kalianji Tillack, Gulabchand and Hiralal, Amin and D.

1776-20—Surveyor and Co, Dolichand Pannaji, and Co, Satyabhamabai widow, Pondia and Co.

496-18—Unmballa P and P, Akberally Jivanji Master and anr, Kulsumbhai widow and others, Little and Co, Amin and D.

1292-22—Mtubhai J and M, The Bank of Morvi Currim Jiwan, Payne and Co.

1193-22—Little and Co, Shaw Wallace and Co, and anr, Damoder Devidas, N C Dalal and Co.

3176-22Payn and Co, The Indian Construction Ltd (in Vol. Liquidation), Khan Bahadur Mahomedalli Abdul Kadar Wadia G and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

2999-20—Mehta L and Co, Damoder Dharamsey and Co, Esufalli Allibhoy, Shroff and V

2548-20—Merwanji K and Co, Manekji Rustomji Oliaji, Kawasji Burjorji Gadially.

2765-20—Purnand and Co, Vithaldas Thackerseydas, Pratabchand Gulabchand Zveri, Hiralal Th and C.

3055-20—Raghavaya N and Co, Deoji Shamji and anr, Rajabally Joombhay, Smethan B and L.

3118-20—Jehangir and S, Chamanlal Mansukram Shah, Messrs Need and Co.

2695-22—Merwanji K and Co, Tyebhoy Abdul Kadar Vasi, Shaik Adam Hussnali Vasi, Payne and Co.

2805-20—Amin and D, Madhowji Kanji, Vithal Atmaram and anr, Malvi M K and Co, Judah and S.

2990-20—Kanga and S. Mulchand Vrijivalalabh das Kinkhabwalla, Natwarlal Keshav lal Zaveri.

2992-20—Wadia G and Co, Abdul Husein Abdul Karim and others Haji Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Chandiwalla.

2991-20—Raghavaya N and Co, Hiralal Venilal Merwanji K and Co.

3285-20—Payne and Co, Wardhman Amarchand and anr. Nathumal Gambhirmall Malvi M K and Co.

1143-22—N C Dalal and Co, B N Lang, Esq, Rupchand Rangildas, Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

in the Division Court No. 37.

FOR CONSENT DECREE ORDER OF REFERENCE TO COMMISSIONER.

1535-22—Mulji Th and Co, Ramanlal Chaganlal Chandlal Parbhandas, Jamshetji R and D.

1977-22—Soonderdas and Co, Elisha Hayward Elias, Ardeshir Khodalal Hakim, Mirza and M.

3653-22—Soonderdas and Co, Elisha Hayward Elias, Ardshir Khdadad Hakim, Mirza and M.

1230-20—Tyabji D and Co, Lumba Hakmaji and anr. Vardhman Jetsy and Co and others, Payne and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

1513-22—Malvi M K and Co, Bai Sunderbai widow, Kamji Jugjiwan and others, Mulji Th and Co.

3312-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co. Manganlal Parbhudas, Ramchhoddas Harivalabh and Co. Jamshetji R and D.

4038-22—Khambatta and Co, Vanechand Lalchand and others, Mulji Keshowram and others, Mulji Th and Co., Khambhatta and Co.

2143-20—Dallas and Co. Kanji Premji, Krishnaji Keshrimal Payne and Co.

2149-20—Dallas and Co, Kanji Premji, Krishnaji Keshrimal, Payne and Co.

2646-19—Amarchand and M. Gordhandas Nathalal, Jugmohandas Hunsraj, Payne and Co.

777-18—Shamrao M and H, Dulsidas Juglivandas, Mahomd Essak Haji Abdulla Nurani, Matubhai J and M

2699-19—Unwalla P and P, Liladhar Jiwandas, Jamnabaimidam and others, Fereira and V.

1118-19—Amin and D, Bhogilal Amratlal, Husseinabhai widow and others, Jehangir M and S.

2623-20—Wadia G and Co, E D Sassoon and Co, Shah Fulchand Premaji, Mulla and M.

4021-22—Craigieu B and C, Arthur and Co. (Export) Ltd, Noormahomed Abbas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3554-22—Dabholker and Co, Doongersey Nathu, Khuverji Khaisey, and anr. Captain and V, Shamrao M and H.

3236-20—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Rattanchand, Hiralal P Pomwalla, Kaghwaya N and C.

2997-19—Amin and D, Nathalal Chhaganlal and Co, Vallabhdas Hirji, Bhaishanker K and G.

3278-20—Merwanji K and Co, Vallimahomed Peermahomed, Papulal Iswardas.

2551-51-49—Merwanji K and Co, Sewanhilal Bhoolal, Gosdhandas Ishwardas, Hiralal T and Co.

3705-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Jusub Peermahomed and Co, Salemahomed Hassam.

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Sill.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.
	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Dec.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Tu	12	m	4 50	26	11	12	m	11 48	18 6
			5 48a	25	2			11 36a	19 11
W	13	m	5 56	26	8	13	m	.. ..	.. ..
			7 11a	25	10			0 53a	17 8
Th	8	m	1 36	28	11	8	m	7 44	18 13
			1 28a	26	2			7 26a	16 5
S	1	m	11 2	26	8	4	m	6 44	18 18
			8 57a	26	9			5 32a	15 1
S	2	m	9 34	26	0	2	m	5 35	19 30
			10 33a	27	7			3 44a	10 0
M	11	m	3 54	27	4	11	m	10 38	19 0
			4 28a	25	0			10 13a	19 6
T	5	m	11 25	26	8	5	m	5 44	18 02
									15

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 6th Dec. 1922.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 19 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.897inches.
Temperature of Air	78.2 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.6 „
Dew Point	67.1 „
Relative humidity of Air	06.96 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.4 „
Maximum temperature of Air	85.9 „
Minimum temperature of Air	71.8 „
General diretion of wind from midnight to midnight	SE, E,W
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	86 miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 7th December 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi and Hissar and in excess at Multan. Night temperature was above normal at Lahore

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was nearly normal

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and northwest Rajputana. Humidity is in defect at Bikaner and in excess at Karachi. Day temperature was above normal at Bikaner. Night temperature was higher than usual in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Day temperature was above the hdlrlw West—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Bhavnagar Para and in excess at Veraval. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Khandwa humidity is in excess. Day temperature was above the average at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and humidity is in excess. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in excess at Bijapur and in defect at Malegaon and Ahmednagar. Temperature was nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports a heavy fall of 2.32 inches of rain with moderate seaelsewhere weather has been dry. Skies are lightly clouded over the southern half of the Peninsula and light cloud has appeared over Sind and the Punjab. Fine weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area. The storm in the Arabian Sea is too far out in the sea and its position cannot be estimated from coast observations.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are likely in the south of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 6th December 1922.

Weather continues dry, but the monsoon is strengthening in the south of the bay. The storm in the Arabian Sea may be weakening. It is about longitude 61 degrees east, latitude 14 degrees north and probably moving in a north-western direction.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH OF DEC 1922.

DIVISION.	Temp. in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Humidity Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 6th	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	83.6	71.1	76	..	0	—0.54
Do. 6th	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79.7	51.0	82	..	0	—0.10
Rawalpindi	71.7	41.1	55	..	0	—0.37
Lahore	76.0	48.2	85	..	0	—0.12
Hissar	77.7	46.7	52	..	0	—0.09
Ambala	74.8	43.2	82	..	0	—0.29
Delhi	74.0	54.2	67	..	0	—0.13
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	77.8	52.2	63	..	0	—0.14
Mainpuri	78.2	49.0	75	..	0	—0.28
Jhansi	81.2	50.2	58	..	0	—0.18
Cawnpore	76.5	52.3	76	..	9	—0.46
Allahabad	78.1	50.1	80	..	0	—0.37
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	77.7	50.0	73	..	0	—0.09
Karachi	82.8	67.0	83	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	80.4	45.4	63	..	0	—0.24
Jaipur	80.8	47.2	50	..	0.51	+0.35
Kotah	82.2	54.6	53	..	0	—0.10
Mount Abu	70.0	53.4	38	..	0	—0.24
GUJRATKATHIAWAR— AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86.0	54.3	48	..	0	—0.09
Dwarka	82.6	67.3	82	..	0	0
Veraval	83.4	66.3	70	..	0	—0.24
Rajkot	87.2	55.1	52	..	0	—0.21
Bhavnagar Para	86.5	54.8	39	..	0.05	—0.11
Surat	90.2	59.2	60	..	0.13	—0.09
Ahmedabad	88.4	60.7	47	..	0	—0.16
Deesa	90.0	49.6	52	..	0	—0.12
Neemuch	80.3	47.6	64	..	0	—0.19
Indore	79.1	48.8	60	..	2.61	×2.15
CENTRALPROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.5	46.9	76	..	1.56	×1.03
Saugor	79.2	53.8	45	..	0.87	×0.38
Hoshanabad	80.5	50.8	72	..	2.47	×1.90
Khandwa	87.3	48.1	81	..	0.59	×0.08
Akola	86.4	52.7	56	..	2.12	×1.68
Amraoti	85.6	56.8	54	..	1.52	×0.97
Nagpur	82.7	54.7	49	..	1.99	×1.24
Chanda	81.5	54.0	72	..	2.37	×1.65
Raipur	79.5	54.9	65	..	1.04	×0.63
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.0	71.7	84	..	0	—0.44
Ratnagiri	88.4	68.3	63	..	2.47	×1.74
Marmgao	81.8	70.6	91	..	4.62	×3.60
Karwar	86.0	65.3	93	..	3.28	×1.56
BOMBAY DECCANAND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.2	52.2	42	..	0.73	×0.18
Ahmednagar	83.6	53.6	50	..	10.08	×9.39
Poona	83.2	53.4	78	..	6.60	×5.69
Sholapur	84.5	59.5	53	..	3.19	×2.16
Bijapur	81.1	57.2	83	..	9.61	×8.72
Belagum	80.5	55.0	74	..	4.06	×2.57
Aurangabad	83.6	53.3	48	..	5.89	×4.97
Nizamabad (Indur)	82.1	..	67	..	1.38	×0.76
Hyderabad	82.4	56.8	72	..	9.86	0
MALABARAND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.0	67.3	61	..	2.96	—0.02
Calicut	86.2	65.5	78	..	9.23	4.16
Cochin	85.7	73.0	72	..	12.49	+5.63
Colombo	79.7	71.9	91	2.32	24.82	×10.84
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maalipatam	..	..	80	..	17.03	×12.09
Bellary	85.1	57.7	58	..	6.55	×4.41
Cuddapah	88.4	62.1	84	..	14.02	×10.33
Madras	81.1	66.2	83	..	33.20	×18.16
Bangalore	77.1	52.1	62	..	5.35	×2.59
Coimtore	81.5	60.3	80	..	9.05	×5.29
Trichaopoly	85.9	66.6	71	..	14.82	×9.10
Negapatam	81.7	68.9	80	..	10.36	+8.64

H.E. Lady Lytton received an address from the Indian Women's Education Association, Calcutta, and accepted the presidency of the Committee of the Association.—(A.P.)

Two printing presses in Calcutta were searched on December 5 in connection with the proscribed booklet "Yugabani." No arrests were made but only some papers were seized.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Dec. 6th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months	To-day's Prices
Dec.	13·88
Jan.	13·62
Feb.	—
Mar.	13·43
April	—
May	13·26
June	—
July	13·07
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	—
Nov.	—
Egyptians—Jan.	15·65
„ Mar.	16·90
„ Apr.	17·00

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Dec. 6th.

	To-days Prices.
Sutton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool — Jan.	24 56
May	24 88
Mar.	24 64
July	24 37

Liverpool, Dec, 6th

Futures at New York — Jan.	13 45
Mar.	13 56
May	13 13
July	12 96

London, Dec. 6th

Telegraphic Transfers 1/3 31/32 dull.
Bar Gold. £ 4-10-7 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 3/8 quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

December 7, 1922.

After the recent continued decline in the Home markets Reuter reports to-day 21 points higher in New York futures. The market improved on short covering and trade buying. Our opinion in favour of higher prices in the long run although we think market may go down somewhat further. We advise buying round about present level and in weak markets. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co, cable under date 6th as under:—

"While impaired confidence may cause further decline we advise buying whenever market weak."

Our market for ready cotton continues to be very quiet. Exporters and local millwalas are buying very sparingly. The Marwari Bazaar and the Colaba markets are closed to-day for forwarded business owing to the death of a broker.

PATEL BROTHERS REPORT.

December 7.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 18 points up.

We have received the following cables from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool, dated the 6th instant.

(1) "Differences may narrow somewhat further American Egyptian on continued hedge selling Egyptian, but expect this diminish sharply soon when look for smart widening. Have a favourable opinion of market although market may decline somewhat further. Expect Agricultural Bureau Report crop about 9,700,000 bales."

(2) "Long liqidation, hedge selling, straddle reversing, stopless Selling. New York recovered on recent sellers covering and trade buying."

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec 7th.

Description, Super-fine	F Good	Good	Fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind			
Punjab — —	375	360	340	325
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 —	435	420	405	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	470	455	440	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	455	440	425	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th Dec. 1922.

Cotton	20,324 Bales.
Wheat	76,38 Cwts.
Linseed	1,416 „
Rape, etc.	215 „
Gingellyseed	20.11 „
Poppyseed	109 „
Groundnuts	1990 „
Castorseed	872 „
Rice	4,101 „
Myrabolams	1581 „
Cottonseed	24,858 „
Mowraseed	718 „
Grass	75 „
Jowar	45,16 „
Masur	22 „
Barley	Nil „
Bajry	4,153 „
Coal	709 Tons.

EGYPT'S COTTON CROP.

An official communique dated November 13, signed by the Minister of Agriclture, finally estimates this year's Egyptian cotton crop at 4,002,000 kantars. The communique adds that 289,000 kantars of last year's crop are held in Egypt unsold. A newspaper correspondent understands that the fellahin are anxious to place the cotton on the market at the earliest moment to relieve their financial stringency, but the largest growers, including members of the General Agricultural Syndicate of Egypt, desire to starve the market, hoping to force the price to a rise. The quality yield is stated to be good.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec 7th

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3.7/8
Bank Demand	1-3.7/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 3/32
Fcs. Demand	420
American Dollars	334
Hankong Dollars	181
Shanghai	244
Japan	16/1/2
Singapore	168
Market steady	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec 7th.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Basar Terms Rs. a. p.	Bal. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	53 0 0	7 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-80	52 0 0	7 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	51 0 0	7 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 2 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 10 0	11 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 12 0	13 4 0
Linseed Brown Thin	12 4 0	12 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	73 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 80-20	65 0 0	13 9 0
Teelseed Black	60 0 0	12 8 0
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	63 0 0	12 12 0
Mowraseed	6 0 0	6 13 0
Barley	28 0 0	5 2 0
Castorseed	82 0 0	10 8 0
Cotton Seeds-Redy Delivery.	36 0 0	4 15 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

EXCHANGE REPORT.

Dec. 7.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 25-14-0.
Bars Gold forward 25-14-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 25-12-9.
Bars Silver ready 82-12-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 82-5-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 82-3-0.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 7/8.
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 3/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/3 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/3 31/32.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 420.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 440
Bank's buying D D Frcs 430.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 161¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 156¼.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 181.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 244.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 178.
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 333.
London Gold ready sh. 90-7.
London Silver ready d. 32-6.
London Silver forward d. 32.
Tone of silver—Dull India bought and sold, Speculators bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $ 4.56-5/8.
French Exchange Frcs 65.30.
Swiss Exchange Frcs 24.20.
Belgium Exchange Frcs 71.00.
German Exchange Mrks. 37000.
Italian Exchange Liras 92.10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/8.
5 per cent War Loan 84/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 100/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 100/10.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 67.
The Share Market is closed to-day.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.
(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Dec 7th

	Rs. a. p.
Khaddi:—	
Textile	1 2 3
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	—
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) 24/40 inches:—	
Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb	1 8 0
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 0
Vazulbhai per lb	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 6
Phoenix	1 8 6
Pearl	1 8 6
Manekji (Gav mukh)	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Battii)	1 9 6
Jacob (Four minars)	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 8202/8203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth X quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Vazulbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Kohinoor per lb	1 9 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satia Calandes, 24/40 inches:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb	—
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 6 6
Jacob Rajkumar per lb.	1 7 6
Salita:—	
Century per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 0
Grey Drill, Century Mill:—	
No. 1125 per piece	13 0 0
No. 1254 per piece	13 12 0
Dhooties:—7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties:—10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 11 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Chock 5 lbs. Grey Drills:—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 12 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 0 0
Check 5½ lbs. Grey Drills:—	
Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Chock:—	
Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 11 0
Bombay Unbsd per piece	8 6 9
Stock Chock 5 lbs:—	
Textile per piece	9 10 0
Spring per piece	8 10 0
E. D. Rachael	8 2 0

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Limited, for the fort-night endinged 30th November 1922 :—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. one Crore	
„ Paid up	50,00,000
Reserve Fund	25,00,000
Fixed deposits, Current Accounts, etc.,	14,37,54,000
Sundries	96,02,000
Total	16,08,56,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Governments and other authorised securities	3,45,26,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	4,42,23,000
Bills Discounted	119,90,000
Bank Premises	46,73,000
Sundries	43,32,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Govt. Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.,	6 17.12,000
Total	16,08,56,000

TRANSVAAL GOLD OUTPUT.

The output of the gold mines working in the Transvaal showed a further important increase during October. In that month the total outturn was 778, 159oz. of fine gold, which compares with 747,089oz. in September. There was one more day in October, which partly accounts for the increase, but the importance of the recovery in production is testified by comparison with the month of October a year ago, when the production was only 707,825oz. Indeed, we have to go back to January 1917,before a larger output is reached, and in that month it amounted to 782,634oz. The labour supply at the gold mines amounted to 175,129 as against 174,625 at the end of September.

INDIAN GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

Statement showing the form in which the balance of the Reserve was held on October 31, 1922 :—

	£
In India	Nil.
In England :	
Cast at the Bank of England	4,019.
British Government Securities : Value as on September 30, 1922.	21,519,196.
British Government Securities : since purchased (cost price.)	18,532,183
	£40,055,398.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION.

The (British) National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers state that the production of pig-iron in October amounted to 481,500 tons, and of steel ingots and castings to 565,200 tons. Although the production of pig-iron is the highest since the coal stoppage, it is still only 56 per cent. of the average monthly production of 1913. Included in the production of pig-iron are 129,900 tons of hematite, 151,100 tons of basic, 134,000 tons of foundry and 31,500 tons of forge pig-iron.

THE DIRECTION OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade figures for the nine months to September 30th analysing the direction of trade for the period are now available. A selection of the figures relating to the more important contries and British Possessions is set out below.

(Figures in £ 1,000,000's.)

	Imports from. 1921 £	1922. £	Exports to. 1921 £	1922. £.
British				
Spain	15.8	12.8	6.6	8.7
Norway	7.9	8.0	10.3	9.0
Penmark	31.7	29.2	6.7	8.8
Germany	15.6	18.7	12.3	24.4
Netherlands and Colonies	38.8	32.2	30.7	31.8
Belgium	25.7	16.8	13.9	18.4
France	41.2	35.4	30.4	37.0
Switzerland	14.7	16.3	3.5	7.4
Spain and Canaries	19.3	16.5	12.0	10.4
Italy	6.6	8.0	12.9	15.2
Japan	6.5	6.4	14.3	18.3
China	8.3	6.9	19.6	18.8
U.S.A.	213.4	157.7	32.6	40.2
Mexico	7.9	7.2	3.9	1.5
Argentina	55.3	44.2	21.5	16.4
Brazil	4.4	6.0	8.2	7.6
Total all foreign countries	575.3	493.5	297.5	324.7
Egypt	17.0	20.5	12.5	11.5
South Africa	13.3	12.5	23.7	18.9
British India	31.7	32.0	80.9	66.6
Australia	55.2	52.0	33.6	45.1
New Zealand	42.3	40.7	11.1	11.1
Canada	44.1	36.6	14.4	18.3
West Indies	5.2	3.7	2.9	2.4
Total all British Possesions	252.4	235.0	221.1	210.0

The most notable feature, perhaps, of the above figures is the expansion they show in the value of our export trade with foreign countries, as dinstinct from British Possessions, there being a moderate decline, on the other hand, in the total relating to British Colonial trade.

COLONIAL TRADE.

British imports from the Colonies have remained comparatively steady, the fall as compared with 1921 amounting to about £17,000,000, of which nearly £8,000,000 was due to smaller imports from Canada, the Indian, South African, Australian, and New Zealand figures being little different from what they were in the previous year. Colonial purchases of British goods, however, though not declining much in the aggregate, showing a reduction of only a fraction over £11.000,000, have varied much in different countries. Thus Indian purchases were reduced by £14.300,000, and South African purchases by nearly £5,000,000. Australia, however, has increased her purchases by £11.500,000 and Canada by nearly £4,000,000.

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

A Bill providing for the efficient administration of Hindu religious and charitable endowments in the Madras Presidency is published in the "Government Gazette" on Wednesday. The Bill will be introduced by the Minister of Local Self-Government at a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council on 18th December.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Decr. 7.

S S Risaldar, Hinton, Java.
S S Badurpur, Younger, Rangoon.
S S Zayani, McCulloch, Jeddah.

DEPARTURE.

Decr 7.

S S Ormura Hancock, Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Narkunda, for London.
Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Orivro for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Lang, for Calcutta.
Steamer Shwedagon for Rangoon.

S S Risaldar :—The T M Company's steamer Risaldar, 3092 tons, Captain J C D Hinton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Budurpur :—The S W Company's steamer Badurpur, 4948 tons, Captain J Younger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Zayani :—The P P S N Company's steamer Zayani, 2827 tons Captain W A McCulluch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and pilgrims.

S S Ormara :—The B I S N Company's steamer Ormara, 2978 tons, Captain W Hancock, sailed yesterday from harbour for Colombo, with ballast.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Thursday December 7th 1922.

Shed.	Steamers	Tons	Destinations	Date	Agent
1	Satartia	3513	New York	12	Volkart Bros.
2	Caledomian	3430	London	16-12,	M. M. & Co.
6	City of Adelaide	4177	Karach	12-12	K.N.&Co.
9	Willcasino	335	N. F. J		Finlay & Co.
10	Karuparan	372	F. and S. Africa	13-12	M. M. & Co,
11	Brooktown	4708	Karachi	15-12	W & A.
12	Sirsa	338	Rangoon	12-12	M. M. & Co.
12-A.	Herald	405	Abadan	16-12	S. Wallace & Co.
13	Umzinto	3008	Antwerp	8-12	Graham & Co.
16	Atlantic	2113	Dutch Indies		N. F. W, & A. Graham & Co.
17	Dorsetshire	4545	Rangoon	8-12	W & A G & Co.
Jothy End	Colaba	3899	N. F. N F M. M		& Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1	Sumatra Maru	4272	Kobe	13-12	O. S. K.
2	Othello	3277	Huli	12-12	J. Finlay & Co.
4	Varela	1923	Buareh,	8-12	M. M. & Co.
5	Hejaz	2483	Red Sea Ports	9-12	
7	Can Morrison	3698/6	Ports	10-12	J. Finlay&Co.
8	Gleneden	3023	Genoa	8-12	Graham & Co.
9	Garbeta	3204	Karachi	7-12	M M & Co.
10/11	Olympion	3266	Liverpool	20-12	W & A Graham & Co.
12/13	Nour-el-Bahr	199	Allepi	7-12	The Merchants S. N. Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A	P-D. Mojimaru	1490	Japan	11-12	N Y Kaisha. & Co.
B	Catri	2952	Genoa	7-12	Italianer M
C/R.	Sofala	3436	N. F. M. M. & Co		
O & E	Upada	3382	7-2 M.M & O		Calcutta 9-12
F.	Gorala	3155	N. F. N. F. M. M,		& Co
N.	Tana	344	Calombo	8-12	Graham & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY

FROM LONDON.

Gazana (not fix).
Khiva due 9th December.
Macedonia due 15th December.
China due 22nd December.
Delta due 30th December.
Mashobra due 10th December.
Gamaria (not fix).
Manua due 5th January
Morea due 12th January.
Mantua due 12th January.
Kaiser-I-Hind due 26th January.
Warfield (not fix).

FROM CARDIFF.

Scottish Monarch (not fix).

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due 14th December.
Clan Buchanan due 18th December.
Scindia (not fix).
City of Baroda due 9th December.
City of Manchester due 19th December.
Clan Mackinon (not fix).
City of Rangoon (not fix).
Massilia (not fix).
City of Durban (not fix).

FROM WELLS.

Mandalay.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo due 15th December.

FROM ANTWERP, ETC.

Okenfels due 8th December.
Wartenfels due 20th December.
Trantonfels due 5th January.
Trelevan (not fix)
Trecarell (not fix).
Boyne (not fix).

FROM CHRISTANIA.

Yeddo due 6th January.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due 20th December.

FROM NEW YORK.

Algie (not fix).
Suverie due 25th December.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Bovenkerk due 9th December.
Andyk due 29th December.
Mterkerk due 20th January.

FROM KOBE.

Java Maru due 1st January.
Wakasa Maru due 14th December.
Kamakura Maru due 13th January.
Tsushima Maru due 9th December.
Honolulu Maru due 13th December.
Burma Maru due 12th January.
Andes Maru due 16th January.
Nagato Maru due 29th December.
Takaoka Maru due 3rd January.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due 12th December.
Karmala due 22nd December.
Sicilia due 9th January.
Kashgar due 12th January.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda due 8th December.
Moldavia due 5th January.
Naldera 26th January.

FROM AFRICAN PORTS.

Karoa due 17th December.
Taroba due 31st December.
Karagola 14th January.
Zamora (not fix)

EXPORTS.

Decr. 7.

S S Caledonia for London :—28 bales Persian lamb skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 245 nags camooder lns, P Mooraj; 200 boxes red sultanus, E. Veerjee and Co.; 63 bales tanned cow hides, V Rahimtoola; 18 cases fis maws, Ralli Mahomed, 100 cwt. deer horns, L. Tharia and Sons.

S S Narkunda for London :—86 lbs. crack pin bearing, Greaves Cotton and Co; 12 lbs. I. Brassware, Thos. Cook and Sons; 45 lbs. I. specimen of grain, Thos Cook and Sons.

S S Narkunda for Marseilles :—1300 cwt. In. castor seed, Rally Bros.

S S Olympia for Liverpool :—274 bales African Raw cotton, Bakubhai Ambalall and Co.; 850 bales African raw cotton, W and A Graham and Co.; 200 bales Ind cotton R D Pateod Co. Ltd. 900 tons maganese ore, J Finlay and Co.; 100 cwt mustard seed, A Durst; 100 bales hemp, S. Permanand; 31 bales wool raw, H. Balkisandas.

S S Olympia for Glassgow :—456 bdles stames of empty hlds. in shorks, Spencer Ltd. 114 bdles head and hoops of flds, Spencer and Ltd.

S S Olympia for New York :—15 bales Ind. woolen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

S S Sumatra Maru for Osaka :—50 bdles claws, C. Jamshodin,

S S Cumatra Maru for Kobe :—104 bales In. cotton, N Futehally,

S S Umjinto for Antwerp :—446 bales In. cotton, Rally Bros.; 495 cwt. In. Jowaree, Rally Bros.; 496 cwt. In. massook, Rally Bros.; 680 cwt. nowra seed, Rally Bros.; 6000 cwt castard seed, Strauss and Co., 110 bales Ind. cotton raw, V Brother.

S S Krokiken for Hongkong : 135 cases shark fins, E Moledia.

S S Umjinto for Antwerp :—55 bales In. cotton raw, Birla Bros; 330 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 32 bales cty. cotton liv, Welmer and Co, 1320 cwt. Ind. mowra seed, Rally Bros.; 1589 cwt. bones Hollingnurst and Co

S S Umjinto for Barcelona :—50 bales cotton Oomra, E Spinner and Co., 100 bales cotton Oomra, N M K Kaisha.

S S Sumatra maru for Osaka :—200 bales In cotton Rally Bros.; 300 bales Ind. cotton, T M Kaisha; 1500 bales Ind. cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe :—500 bales In cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Sumatra Maru for Tokkoichi :—100 cales Ind. cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Kinnveian for Hongkong :—437 cwt gum, Kry and Co., 18 cwt kismis, E Kry and Co.; 20 cwt assorcita E Kry and Co. 237 cwt. gum A Mussen and Co.

S S Capri for Genoa :—200 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Glenden for Genoa : 200 bales Ind. cott. raw, K Devchand and Co., 220 bales Ind. cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Glenden for Hull :—1000 cwt myrabolum P Mathuradas.

S S Krishna Maru for Shanghai :—100 bales Ind. cott. Krissa Cotton Ito. Co. Ltd

S S Bratton Castle for Omkuk :—2200 tons, mog Ore, Twener Moreara.

S S Brocktown for Hamburg :—550 bales In. raw cotton, N M K Kaisha; 110 bales Ind. cotton, K Devchand and Co. Ltd., 250 cwt. baffalo horns, L Tharia and Sons.

S S Trushina for Kobe :—1000 bales Ind. cotton, K Devchand and Co.; 200 bales Ind. cotton Toosa Cotton Trading.

S S Trushina for Shanghai :—275 bales cotton Gobhai Kanji.

S S Othello for Dunkirk :—200 cwt. In. poppy seed Rlly Bros.

S S Tana for Hamburg :—4000 cwt rape seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Glenden for Genoa :—200 bales Ind. cotton, F F Campbell, 360 bales Ind. cotton, Patel Bros.; 204 bales Ind. cotton, T M Kaisha; 1000 cwt. castor seed, C Jivanlal and Co., 100 bales Ind cotton, R D Tata and Co.

S S Britton Castle for Gonoa :—1500 tons, old iron scraps, K M Mathoo.

S S Satartia for New York :—10 bales woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 200 cwt. myrabolams, B Damjee and Co.; 25 cwt kismis Sapeth, 180 cwt gum M Jaffarinuy; 73 cwt. Assafotida M Jaffarinu; 253 cwt. M. Ajowan seed, Birla Bros.; 4 mds. In. corienderBirla Bros; 50 bales Ind. cotton, F F Campbell; 318 cwt In. condiment, Orven Pokell.

S S Moji Maru for Hongkong :—50 cases shark fins, R Dhanji and Co.; 20 cwt. Angoon, N C Bhesania and Co.;

S S Moji Maru for Kobe :—1000 bales Ind cotton, G M Kaisha Ld.; 900 bales Ind. cotton Rally Bros.

S S Moji Maru for Osaka :—322 bales Ind. cotton, T M Kaisha, 100 bales Ind. cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Moji Maru for Nagasaki :—100 bales In. cotton, T K Kaisha

S S Moji Maru for Yokkaichi :—300 bales Ind. cotton T K Kaisha.

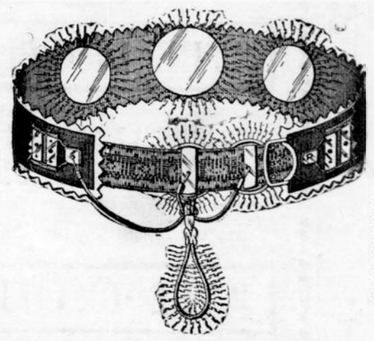
IMPORTS.

S S Brocktown from Hamburg. Agents W A Graham and Co :—147 cases toys, 210 cks. hump alum, 86 cases drugs, 1070 cases spirits, 340 cases beer, 130 cases liquids, 6 cases perfumery, 30 cases petrol lamps, 377 cases Hurricane lamp, 14 cks. electric lamp, 100 cases Naptalene, 218 bales paper, 23 reels paper, 100 cases school slates, 36 cases cotton laces, 28 cases cotton braids, 305 cases colours, 454 casks, colours, 26 cases dyes dry, 155 casks Aniline Salt, 113 bags rivets, 62 cases rivets, 42 drums chloride magnesium 120 drums, sulphide sodium, 199 drums, calcium carbide, 5 cases combs, 5 cases woolen goods; 5 cases washing blue, 300 bags. Red lead, 4 cases porcelain ware; 18 cases chromo paper..

From Bremen :—12 cases carbon paper cases lamps, 100 barrels imitation read lead, 25 cases packing paper.

From Antwerp :—11 cases photo paper, 45 cases playing cards, 100 cases brandy, 40 cases dried fruits plums, 922 cases Aniline colours, 8 bales paper, 157 cases dveing materials, 280 barrels dveing material, 345 cases dyes dry, 400 kegs Dyes dry, 59 kgs. dyes dry, 50 c washing blue, 36 cases dyes paste, 18 cases cotton goods, 14 cases old lamps.

ELECTRIC BELTS



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CONSTIPATION IS A CRIME.

Every man, woman and child pays a heavy penalty for neglected Constipation. Elimination of waste-matter is one of the most important factors in the maintenance of Health.

A noted Physician once said :—

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"Yet we permit the main excretory system of our bodies to harbour foul, stinking and putrifying substances which overflow into all our tissues, flooding them with living disease-producing germs, and are surprised and often aggrieved because we are stricken down with illness."

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and get rid of your Constipation. Chebuline is not a laxative nor a cathartic. It is a pure extract of vegetables which makes up the deficiency of the right amount of vegetable that is required in your daily food to correct the action of your bowels.

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BOMBAY
opens
Saturday Decr. 9th
at
6-15 p.m.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

1ST EXTRA MEETING.

(Saturday, 9th December, 1922.)

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—Distance **6 furlongs 41 yards.**

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. **200.** Terms for Arabs II Division.

Mage 9-10, Wadi 9-9, Triumph **9-6,** Roumania **9-3,** Coroner 9-3, Black Guinea 9-3, Nakib 9-3, Worry 9-3, Orator 9-3, Zilzalar **9-3,** Khayum **9-3,** Abood 9-3, Nicholas 9-3, Frosty Face **9-3,** Sammy 9-3, Bahadur-ul-Muluk 9-3, **My Fancy 9-3,** Arabian Gold **9-3,** Master Malik **9-3,** Sunflower 9-3, Beadmaker 9-3, Margin 9-2, Monitor **9-2,** Alder 9-2, Fahtak 9-2, Grey Rosette **9-2,** Wincher 9-2, Baby Grand **9-2,** Simon 9-2, Songs of Araby 9-2, Yellow Silk **8-13,** Aeroplane **8-13,** Narin **8-13,** Sir Jamal **8-13,** Champion **8-13,** Moon **8-13,** Mishaam **8-13,** Fiddler **8-13,** Ajeel **8-13,** Last Day 8-13, Textile 8-13, Gun-runner **8-13,** Faisal 8-13, Ambari **8-12,** Razeet 8-13, Laffy 8-13, Reform 8-13, Raphael **8-13,** Rajkumar 8-13, Fayruz 8-13, Hoomayun 8-13, Lord Durham 8-13, Hilal 8-12, Toonah 8-9, Pride of Basra 8-9, Mulberry 8-7, Kapurthala 8-6, Last Call **8-3,** Zaid 8-3, Gosub 8-0.

THE REDCAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. **500.** Terms for Horses III Division.

Elphene 9-8, Dialect 9-8, South Notts **9-8,** Miss Goodenough 9-4, First Grade 9-4, Roi Grison 9-4, Zigomar 9-4, Lady Cleopatra 9-1, Lomo 9-1, Rakings 9-1, Millmount 9-1, Cracknel 9-1, Huon River 8-8, Woorali 8-8, King of the Ring 8-8, Eager To 8-8, Carton Pierre 8-8, Quiver 7-13, Kintail 7-13, Overseas 7-13, Cheery Girl 7-13, Elsewise 7-13, Discarded 6-8.

THE JUVENILE HANDICAP.—Distance **5 furlongs** straight.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. **500.** Horses 3 years old.

Flaming Orb 9-7, Nicety 9-3, Footpedal 8-7, **Joy Girl** 8-5, Czarda 8-2, Happy Times 8-1, **Reine** D'Or 7-12, St. Simon's Fancy 7-12, Voltage 7-8, Unruly 7-6, Golden Gleam 7-6, Outram's Fancy 7-4, Hairspring 7-4, Lady Loo **7-0.**

THE TULSI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs **R. C.**

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. **300.** Handicap for Arab Ponies II Division.

Nevermind 9-0, Arvil 8-12, Towfik 8-10, Summerton 8-8, March Along 8-6, Arthur 8-5, Cummer 8-5, Centry 8-3, Baktavar 8-0, Sannayet 7-13, Karam 7-13, Grey Renard 7-12, All Clear 7-7, Firjah 7-5, Honeysuckle 7-2.

THE WINTER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. Handicap for Horses II Division.

Mist 9-7, Murmansk **9-0,** Belvedere 8-12, **Brioche** 8-12, Camberley 8-11, Nicety 8-11, **Crushed** Glass 8-11, Belle Voyageuse II 8-11, **Canterbury** Lamb 8-10, Tarvie 8-8, Quite Dark **8-6,** Ulster Lad 8-6, Volsure 8-5, Very Little **8-3,** Whit Week 8-1, The Count 8-0, Red Cross **Boy** 7-13, Allensmore 7-8, Dayspring 7-8, Blackwater 7-6, Belle Syme 7-6, Starboard 7-5.

THE TEHERAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. **300.** Handicap for Arabs II Division.

Mentor 9-0, Ishallah 8-10, Bahadurjung 8-10, **Kitchener** 8-8, Ferry Boat 8-7, Pride of Iraq **8-6,** Kelvin Boy 8-4, Waabil 8-2, Chieftain 8-2, Cummer 8-2, Reeman 8-1, California 8-0, Sooria **7-13,** Karam 7-13, Sannayet 7-12, Brindisi 7-11, **Good** Star 7-8, Leopold 7-8, Fareek 7-8, Ayr **Laddie** 7-3.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(First race starts at 2-15, p.m.)

THE WINTER PLATE.—Distance **6 furlongs,** 41 yards.

Mist 9-7, Murmansk 9-0, Belvedere 8-12 **Camberley** 8-11, Crushed Glass 8-11, Belle **Voyageuse** II 8-11, Quite Dark 8-6; Ulster Lad **8-6;** The Count 8-0 Red Cross Boy 7-13 Day **spring 7-8,** Blackwater 7-6 Starboard 7-5.

THE JUVENILE HANDICAP.—Distance **5 Furlongs** (Straight).

Nicety 9-3, Footpedal 9-7, Joy Girl **8-3,** Rein d'Or 7-12 Voltage 7-8, Golden Gleam 7-6, Lady Loo 7-0.

THE TEHERAN PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Ishallah 9-0, Bahadurjung 9-0, Kitchener 8-12 Ferry Boat 8-11, Pride of Iraq 8-10, Waabil 8-6 Chieftain 8-6, Cummer 8-6 California 8-4, Scoria 8-3, Karam 8-3, Sannayet 8-2, Brindisi 8-1, Good Star 7-12, Leopold 7-12, Fareek 7-12, Ayr Laddie 7-7.

Top weight accepting being under 9st, it is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE TULSI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Round Course).

Nevermind 9-0, Arvil 8-12, March Along 8-6, Arthur 8-5, Cummer 8-5, Centry 8-3, Baktavar 8-0, Karam 7-13, Grey Renard 7-12, All Clear 7-7, Firjah 7-5, Honeysuckle 7-2.

THE REDCAR PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Quiver 7-13, Kintail 7-13, Dialect 9-8, Lady Cleopatra 9-1, Cracknel 9-1, Macarded 8-8, Huon River 8-8, Miss Goodenough 9-4, Overseas 7-13, First Grade 9-4, Roi Grison 9-4, Woorali 8-8, Millmount 9-1, Raking 8-8, Lomo 9-1, Cheery Girl 7-13, Carton Pierre 8-8, and Elsewise 7-13.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. (Div. I.)—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Toonah 8-13, Alder 9-2, Coroner 9-3, Yellow Silk 8-13, Khayum 9-3, Moon 8-13, Mage 9-10, Simon 9-2, Last Call 8-3, Abood 9-3, Mulberry 8-13, Bahadur-ul-Mulk 9-3, Worry 9-3, Razeet 8-13, Laffy 8-13, Baby Grand 9-2, and Roumania 9-3.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. (Division II.) Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yds.

Fayruz 8-13, Ajeel 8-13, Black Guinea 8-3, Hoomayan 8-13, Margin 9-2 Grey Rosette 9-2, Raphael 8-13, Hilal 8-13, Triumph 9-6, Sir Jamal 8-13, Fahtak 9-2, Songs of Araby 9-2 Nicholas 9-3, Master Malik 9-3, Pride of Basra 8-3, Sammy 9-3, and Fiddler 8-13.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. (Div. III).—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

My Fancy 9-3, Zilzalar 9-3, Last Day 8-13, Kapurthala 8-6, Aeroplane 8-13, Textile 8-13, Mishaan 8-13, Reform 8-13, Rajkumar 8-13, Zaid 8-3, Arabian Gold 9-3, Wadi 9-9, Sunflower 9-3, Gun-runner 8-13, Nakib 9-3, Champion 8-13, and Monitor 9-2.

CRICKET AT SECUNDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 5.

In the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament the Europeans beat the Mahomedans by 4 wickets amidst much excitement. The score of the Europeans was:—Henrick 28, Brodrick 16, Byrne 40, Williams 55, Williams 46, Morkill 66, Dickson 9, Sanderson not out 9, Johnson, McCarthy and Corke did not bat. General Godwin presented Sir Kishen Pershad's cup and other prizes to the winners and congratulated Mr. Baichand on the success of the tournament.

THE CUP REPLAY.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

In the Cup replay Brentford beat Maidstone by four goals to nil and Wigan beat Southport by three goals to one.

PREVENTION OF MALARIA.

ADDITIONAL STAFF SANCTIONED.

DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. H A M Khan, presiding. The Corporation wasted full 35 minutes in the discussion of the motion of Dr Sukhia inviting the attention of Government to procedure being followed for recording votes in the forthcoming Municipal Elections. Mr. Joshi moved an amendment referring the motion to the Procedure Rules Committee. Ultimately both the motion and the amendment fell through. The Corporation, then, considered the report of the Medical Relief Committee regarding the increase in the prevalence of malaria in the City. There was a heated debate, resulting in the sanction of the additional grant of Rs. 50,000 demanded by the Commissioner for an extra Malaria staff.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia asked for priority for th efollowing motion: "that the President be requested to invite the attention of Government to correspondence ending with the President's letter to them No. 11208, dated the 25th March 1922, regarding the procedure to be followed for recording votes in Municipal Ward Elections, and so inform them that in view of the fact that owing to there being a very large number of votes—nearly a lakh—in the City, it is almost impossible satisfactorily to record votes in the Municipal Elections under the new constitution inaugurated by the Municipal Amendment Act VI of 1922, according to the procedure prescribebd under the Principal Municipal Act of 1888, i.e., in the course of a day simultaneously for all the Wards, or even separately if that were possible under the Act, the Corporation are of opinion that it was a serious oversight on the part of Government not to have embodied in the said Amending Act the necessary provisions prescribing the revised procedure which was approved by the Corporation and communicated to Government long before the said Amending Act was passed.

"2 'Tha the President be further requested to press upon Government the urgent necessity and advisability of undertaking legislation at an early date for further amendment of the Municipal Act so as to enable the Municipality to hold the elections according to the revised procedure approved by the Corporation.

In moving the motion, Dr. Sukhia said the name and address of the voter should be printed on the voting-paper. Before issuing the voting paper to the voter, the clerk-in-charge had to ask for his full name. If the voter was not able to write his name, he must attach his thumb-mark. He hoped, the Corporation would, therefore pass the motion.

Mr. Chowna seconded the motion.

Mr. H J. Davis, opposed the motion and said that it was impracticable and Dr. Sukhia was, wasting the time of the Corporation.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, did no approve of the motion and said Dr. Sukhia wanted to suggest that voting should not take place in one day, but, to his mind, it must take place in one day. He, therefore, moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Procedure Rules Committee.

Rao Bahadur Pai seconded the amendment.

Dr. Dadachanji and Sir D. M. Petit then spoke..

The Commissioner said the difficulties that would occur, if the motion was agreed to, would be very serious. He was, however, willing to act in accordance with the wishes of the Committee. He was also perfectly willing to ask for the help, if necessary, of specially appointed councillors in the matter If there was a strong wish of the Corporation, he would bring forward an urgent proposal to that effect.

On the motion of Dr. M. C. Javle closure was applied to the debate.

On votes being taken, both the motion and the amendment were rejected.

Consideration was, next, given to the first report of the Medical Relief Committee of the Corporation regarding the increase in the prevalence of malaria in Bombay.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji moved that the report be adopted.

Rao Bahadur Pai seconded the motion.

Mr B. N. Motiwalla opposed the addi-

(Continued in column 4.)

SUKKUR BARRAGE.

ITS FEATURES DESCRIBED.

TOTAL COST OF PROJECT RS. 1,83547,543.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

The Sukkur Barrage and Canals Project consists of a masonry structure across the river Indus at a point about 3 miles below the Lansdowne Bridge at Sukkur, with a system of canals taking off above it on each bank of the river

The Barrage (a form of huge regulator) will consist of a masonry structure in the form of a double bridge. The lower level bridge will provide a road way across the river and this bridge will, eventually, be open to the public. The upper bridge is termed the "gate bridge" and will be used by the Engineers for working the barrage gates. This "gate bridge" will not be open for use by the general public.

There will be 66 openings in the barrage each of 60 feet span. Each of these openings can be closed when required by huge iron gates. These gates will be operated in such a way as to ensure the water in the river at the barrage being maintained at a level of R. L. 194.5 feet (height bove mean sea datum). This level will give a reading of approximately 10.5 feet on the Bukkur gauge.

During the abkalani months (June to September inclusive) in each year the gates will, provided the natural level of the water in the river does not fall below about 10.5 feet on the Bukkur gauge, remain suspended clear of the water and as the floor of the barrage will be constructed at a level appreciably 'below' the mean bed level of the river, the "abkalani" floods will flow unobstructed as under existing conditions.

Directly the level of the water in the river falls below the equivalent of about 10.5 feet on Bukkur gauge some of the gates will come into operation and the openings in the barrage will be closed only so much as is necessary to ensure a constant level at R. L. 194.50 feet or 10.5 feet on the Bukkur gauge.

The waterway provided by the barrage openings allows for a maximum flood of 1,500,000 cusecs (cubic feet per second) passing down the river as against the record observed discharge of 949,000 cusecs which occurred on 1st August 1914 when the Bukkur gauge registered 17.00 feet.

The afflux caused by the barrage sructure will be less than one foot in height during the maximum flood allowed for and this afflux will not reach back to the Bukkur gorge.

The existence of the barrage will, therefore, in no way add to any danger that there may exist of an evulsion of the river above Sukkur-Rohri.

The site chosen for the barrage is as already stated, at a point about 3 miles below the Lansdowne Bridge. Both banks of the river in the reach between the gorge and the barrage site have been absolutely stable throughout the period for which records are available and this is the only stable section in the whole length of the river from its northern most limit in Sind " Kotri. Likewise the river bed at the barrage site is remarkably stable.

Of the seven new canals that will take off immediately above the barrage the following three are on the right bank; the North Western Perennial Canal, the Central Rice Canal and the South Eastern Perennial Canal.

Those on the left bank, 4 in number, are the Eastern Nara Supply Channel (perennial), the Khairpur Feeder, East, (kharif), the Rohri Canal (perennial) and the Khairpur Feeder, west, (kharif).

The bed levels and full supply levels of all these proposed canals have been designed so as to ensure their commanding the maximum areas possible in the tracts served by them and those of them that are perennial will be assured of a continuous supply of water throughout the year. Of the right Bank Canals, the North Western (perennial) will serve an area to the north-west and west of the point where it takes off from the Indus.

A large branch, the Khirthar, will take off from this canal near Ruk and will run north-west, cutting the existing Begari Inundation Canal in its 53rd mile, and serve a large area in the Upper Sind Frontier District and in the Nasirabad Tahsil of Kelat territory.

The South Eastern (perennial) Canal will serve the area to the south-west and south of the Larkana District right down to the Munchar Lake and Sehwan. Both these canals, as the classification "perennial" denotes, will flow throughout the year and will irrigate both "kharif" and "rabi" crops.

The central portion of the Larkana Collectorate will be served by the Central Rice Canal, with a branch taking off near Ruk and running north-west, parallel to the Khirthar Branch of the North Western Canal, meeting the existing Begari Canal in its 53rd mile.

The main canal will serve the existing rice cultivation in the Larkana and Kamber areas and provide for an intensive rice area as far south as Khairpur, Nathanshah and Balishah. The branch running north-west to the Begari Canal will also serve a concentrated area of rice cultivation between Jaffrabad and Khairo Garhi in the Uppper Sind Frontier District. The Rice Canal, as its name implies, will be solely for rice cultivation and will not have a perennial supply of water as it will only be opened during the "kharif" or hot weather season.

On the Left Bank of the river the two Khairpur feeders, the East and West, are required to feed the existing systems of small canals in the Khairpur State. These are necessary as numerous inundation channels will be cut by the great Rohri Canal passing through the State and the lands to the east of this canal would otherwise get no water as no State lands will be irrigated by the Rohri Canal. The Khairpur State will meet a proportionate share, already agreed upon, of the cost of the Barrage as the two feeders will provide an absolutely assured kahrif supply.

ROHRI CANAL.

Except for the head portion of about eight miles the Rohri Canal passes through the Khairpur State upto its 48th mile when it re-enters British territory.

This canal with its large branches is to irrigate the area on the left bank from the Southern boundary of Khairpur State to a line running approximately due east from a point about 5 miles south of Tando Mahomed Khan, the eastern boundary being the Jamrao Canal and the western boundary, the river Indus and the Hyderabad-Badin Railway.

The Rohri Canal will flow throughout the year and will irrigate a vast acreage of rabi crops (whet, cotton, etc.), as well as ordinary "kharif" crops. A limited area of rice will also be irrigated, no extension of cultivation of this crop being permitted.

The Eastern Nara Supply Channel will be provided with a new head taking off immediately above the barrage and the existing channel known as the Eastern Nara, will be canalized and put into thorough order so as to provide an assured supply of water throughout the year, to the Jamrao and Mithrao Canals and the smaller systems to the east of the latter.

The Jamrao Canal will be remodelled, the Mithrao Canal will be enlarged and remodelled, a new branch called the Khipro Canal will be constructed and the Thar Wah will be enlarged and improved out of all recognition.

The country served by these latter canals will be protected by means of a very compresensive system of flood diversion banks.

All these canals, comprising the Eastern Nara System will be given an ample and assured supply of water and all except the Thar Canal, which will be a purely rice canal, will be given a perennial supply of water.

The drainage of the area to be commanded by the proposed new canals, a matter of vital importance to the prosperity of the tracts, has been carefully dealt with in the project.

All natural valleys and drainage lines have been carefully mapped out and in all cases these lines are to be left unobstructed. These will form the natural boundaries between the different distributaries, etc. Land will be acquired for all these drainage channels and the waterway and grading of each will receive very careful attention

A very liberal provision for the cost of this work has been made in the estimates. All drainage lines of the Right Bank system of canals will eventually tail into the great Munchar Lake and thence into the Indus at Sehwan by means of a very large regulator across the proposed great drain.

On the Rohri Canal System all branch drains run into one or other of the 8 main drains. Of these latter, 5 drain into the Indus, 2 into the Purano Dhoro and thence to the seas, and one into the Fuleli Canal which itself tails into the Purano Dhoro. All the drains of the Eastern Nara System also tail into the Purano Dhoro.

The supplies available in the Indus at Sukkur have been very carefully considered. The average monthly discharges under present conditions will always be greater than the final requirements of all the proposed canals combined, after the full estimated development has been reached. On a few days during some of the many years recorded the discharge of the river has fallen below the total final requirements of the canals, but these very low discharges have occurred at long intervals and last for only a few days at a time.

Thus, when full development occurs it may be necessary to work two or more of the canals in rotation for very short periods. These occasional days of deficiency occur only in the "rabi" season. In the months of smallest discharge the great canals will extract the major portion of the river supply and there will only be a small surplus to pass below the barrage. This may affect the discharge of the Indus at Kotri and the rabi discharge of the Fuleli Canal, but it is impossible to say, without experience of the actual working of the scheme, what the real affect will be, which in any case is limited to the tail of the canal and mainly to the rabi flow areas. The average rabi area for the last 5 years on the Fuleli is 39,000 acres, of which 2/3 is bosi rabi, anl 1/3 rabi flow. These areas in themselves are of small proportions compared with the immense areas comprised in the scheme. There has moreover, it should be noted, been a steady decrease in the rabi area in the last 20 years, mainly in the bosi area not the rabi flow, which is almost a new thing on the Fuleli and was introduced, because, owing to the excessive consumption by rice growers in the upper reaches, the tail zamindars could not get water enough until the cold weather. This excessive consumption in the kharif will be reduced by the Barrage Project which as it will take 2 whole talukas off the Fuleli, will enable the zamindars to revert to their usual kharif irrigation, whether the rabi supply is sufficient or not. There is every indication, therefore that they are likely to gain rather than lose by the Barrage.

The length of the river between Sukkur and Kotri is some 300 miles and the main channel with its back-waters forms an immense reservoir draining towards Kotri. It is, therefore, probable that this drainage may assist in mitigating the possible shortage at Kotri.

A further favourable condition is the possible contribution to the supplies from the great drain at Sehwan. As already mentioned this great drain is to deal with the drainage of the whole are commanded by the Right Bank System.

An important factor affecting the supply of the Fuleli Canal is the "level" at which the river flows at Kotri. There is a masked tendency for higher gauge readings to be recorded for given discharges at Kotri. In other words, the bed level of the river is gradually rising owing to the gradual extension of the delta, and consequent flattening of the gradient of the river from Kotri to the sea. There has also been a steady rise in the minimum gauge readings recorded at Kotri.

Some 30 years, from the date of completion of the Barrage, will be required for the full development of the rabi cultivation on all the proposed systems and during this period the effect that the withdrawals a Sukkur will have on the river at Kotri will be very carefully watched.

The present cultivation in the area to be served by the proposed canals is 2,635,636 acres. The anticipated ultimate cultivation in the 30th year after completion of the scheme is 5,308,408 acres or as increase of rather more than 3½ million acres

The probable increase of exportable surplus of produce due to the final development of the Sukkur Barrage and Canals Scheme is expected to be over 32 millions maunds made up as under:—

Rice	...	3,722,300 mounds.
Cotton	...	3,901,460 ,,
Wheat and Barley	...	22,972,670 ,,
Oil Seeds	...	2,274,000 ,,

The total estimated cost of the complete project, as amended by the Government of India, inclusive of expenditure aggregating Rs. 8,14,532 already incurred on the Surveys and investigations, is Rs. 18,35,47 513.

The Secretary of State for India has accorded his administrative and technical sanction to the project and there now only remains the question of financing the construction of the works. This matter is receiving the urgent and careful consideration of the Government of Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

In pursuance of a requisition received under Section 36 (d) of the Municipal Act for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider a proposition for requesting the Commissioner to desist from giving effect to the Resolution of the Corporation sanctioning the revision of the schedule of establishments of the Engineering Department, pending receipt by the Corporation of their Retrenchment Committee's report on that Resolution, which has been referred for consideration and report to that Committee, a meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday (the 14th instant), at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time).

(Continued from column 2.)

tional sanction of Rs. 50,000 being given to the Commissioner for the increase in the Malaria Staff. He moved an amendment that the report be recorded.

Mr. V J. Patel, seconding the amendment, said that no sanction had been obtained as yet by the Commissioner for the appointment of the Malaria Staff. He asked the Commissioner why he acted in that manner? Generally, the Commissioner came for the sanction of the Malaria Staff after it had been already appointed. Generally, on the 1st of March of every year, the Commissioner engaged the new Staff, and he had not yet come for its sanction.

Dr. Javle, Sir D M. Petit, Mr. Boman-Behram, Dr. Viegas, addressed the House

The Commissioner said that as Sir Dinshaw Petit had said they were to be guided by medical men in the matter They could fight malaria adequately by having the control of water. He suggested that the cisterns placed on the top of the buildings in the City should be taken great care of atleast three times a week, if they wanted to decrease malaria. It was really a dangerous thing to have the cisterns full of mosquitoes on the top of the buildings. He had discussed the matter fully with the Health Officer, and it was the Corporation that delayed the consideration of the report.

After Mr Fazal I Rahimtoola and two other members had spoken on the matter, the amendment was put to vote On the votes being equal, the President gave his casting vote against the amendment.

Mr. Parelkar demanded a poll the result of which was again the some as before, and the President, again gave his casting vote against the amendment.

The original motion was, then, put to vote and declared carried.

The Corporation, then, adjourned till Monday next.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

TENANT'S RIGHT TO "SUL-LET" UPHELD.

Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Alibhoy Gulam Hussein & Sons....Defendants.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crump.

This was a suit filed for a declaration that the defendants were bound by an alleged agreement in the terms set up in a draft agreement alleged to have been approved by the defendants and in the alternative for a decree for standing rent for portions of the premises belonging to the plaintiff occupied by the defendants apart from his sub-tenants. The defendants in their written statement pleaded that the alleged agreement was never entered into and submitted that they were entitled to possession of the premises in their occupation and that of their sub-tenants and counter-claimed for a declaration to that effect and for payment to the defendants of all sums of money recovered by the plaintiffs from the defendants' sub-tenants. The suit was heard by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp who after a protracted hearing found in favour of the defendants.

The facts which led up to the litigation were shortly these:—The plaintiff purchased the property in July 1918. The property was occupied at the time by the defendants and their tenants. In September the plaintiff sent notices to the defendants and separately to the defendants' sub-tenants calling upon them to quit. The notices did not state that the premises were required for the plaintiff's own use and occupation. The next day he sent notices to the defendants and sub-tenants intimating his willingness that the defendants and their sub-tenants should remain on payment of the standard rent and to fix that he requested them to come and see him. Thereafter the plaintiff got the defendants' sub-tenants to pay their rents to him rather than to the defendants. The defendants complained of this wrongful action on the part of the plaintiff and things went on in this way until March 1919 when the plaintiff put forward an alleged agreement said to have been embodied in a draft alleged to have been approved by the defendants whereby the defendants agreed to give up all their sub-tenants to the plaintiff and to retain as the plaintiff's tenants only such portion of the premises as were in his actual use and occupation. The plaintiff sued the defendants to have the alleged agreement enforced but the learned Judge in the Lower Court held that the agreement had not been approved but that on the contrary the whole procedure of the plaintiff was clearly fraud inasmuch as the defendants had a perfect right to sub-let portions of the premises in their occupation to sub-tenants and the plaintiff had no right to interfere either with the defendants or their sub-tenants. He therefore, dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs and decreed the defendants' counter-claim with costs and declared that the defendants are the plaintiff's tenants of the premises in the occupation of the defendants and in the occupation of the defendants' sub-tenants and allowed the defendants to deduct from the arrears of standard rent the amounts the plaintiff had received from the defendants' sub-tenants.

The plaintiff appealed and the appeal was called on for hearing and argued before the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crump who dismissed the appeal with costs without calling upon the respondent to reply. The respondent undertook not to claim any rent from the sub-tenants for the period in dispute and to indemnify the Appellant for any refund he may have to make to the sub-tenants.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Strangman instructed by Messrs. Payne & Co. appeared for the Appellants and Hon'ble Mr. Kanga and Mr. Thanawalla instructed by Messrs. Ferreira and Vallabhdas appeared for the Respondants.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

LASCARS CONVICTED OF REFUSING TO WORK.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Yusoof, and 24 other lascars on the s.s. "Unevoksa" with having refused to proceed with the ship, when asked on the 5th instant.

Mr. Lucas of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. Vijayakar, pleader defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that on the 5th instant the accused were asked by Mr. William Edwards, the Master of the ship, whether they were willing to proceed with the ship. All the accused refused to resume duty and said that they were tired and overworked.

The accused in their defence said that they were suffering from fever and complained to the Master of the ship, the Chief Engineer and the Steward. The latter used to call them "Suwar". There was no medical help given to them, as there was no medical officer on the ship. They were tired and over-worked. Owing to physical exhaustion, they were unable to proceed with the ship.

Mr. Lucas pressed for an exemplary punishment.

The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced them to suffer hard labour for a period of one week.

(Continued from column 6.)

Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE BYE-ELECTION

Voting papers to the Bye-Election of 2 Mohamedan seats in the All-India Congress Committee from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee were posted to the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Thursday. They must be returned to this office duly filled in on or before Thursday (the 14th inst.) upto 5 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The unveiling ceremony of the portrait of the lata Mr. A. S. Wagh will be performed on Sunday, (the 10th inst.) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Hindu Widows' Home, Girgaon Back Road, (near Kennedy Bridge, Level Crossing). The Hon. Dr. Sir N. G. Chandawarkar will perform the ceremony. Members are requested to attend.

SECOND CLERKS' CONFERENCE

The meeting of the Working Committee of the Second Clerks' Conference will be held at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday (the 10th instant) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) Members of the Committee are requested to attend.

DWARKADAS LALLUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of November the total number of patients treated in this dispensary were 33200 of which 543 were females, 166, children, and 793 new cases.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Co-operative Produce Exhibition, Royal Institute of Science.

Prof P. L. Buck's lecture on "American Universities," the University Senate Hall, 5-45 p.m.

Prof. R.M. Joshi's lecture on Economics, Elphinstone College Hall, 3-45 p.m. Principal A. L. Covernton to preside.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

Extraordinary general meetings of the Swadeshi Mills Co., and the Ahmedabad Advance Mill Navsari Building, Hornby Road, 3-30 p. m. and 4-10 p.m. respectively.

MacKenzies Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Sewri, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 9.

Prof. P. L. Buck's lecture on "The American system of Education," the University Senate Hall, 5-45 p.m.

Co-operative Produce Exhibition, Royal Institute of Science.

Master Linganand M. Bagade's demonstration of Spg. and Wg. Marwadi Vidyalaya 5-30 p.m.

Public meeting at Dhobi Ghat, Ripon Road. Addresses on "Congress programme." Mrs. Naidu to preside.

Red Cross Week Commences. Red Cross Fete, the Cooperage.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

Prize Distribution of the Anglo-Scottish Society's Schools Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, His Excellency the Governor presiding, 5-30 p.m.

The S. S. "Khiva" with English mails expected to arrive at about 4 p.m.

The s. s. "Narkunda" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, Dec. 10.

The Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League's Swimming Race Preliminary Heats at 4 p.m. near the Half gate, Marine Lines.

Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 10-30 a.m.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BAND STAND.

The Band of the G.I.P. Ry., Regt. A.F.(D) will play a programme of Music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

MAIL STEAMERS.

The outward P and O Mail Steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 5-30 p.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 9-30 p.m. the same day.

The homeward P and O Mail Steamer "Kaisergonia" with the mails from London of the 30th ultimo arrived at Port Said at noon on Wednesday the 6th instant and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day.

THE LATE MR. D. V. ROW.

A special condolence meeting of the Progressive Volunteer Corps was held on Sunday the 3rd instant, to record the death of Mr. D. V. Rao, the Captain of the Corps when Dr. M.R. Velkar, the President of the Corps presided. A resolution expressing the Corps' deep regret and offering its heart-felt condolence to Mr. Rao's family for their great bereavement was passed, members standing in solumn silence.

MALAD VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A public meeting of members of the Malad V.C.C. was held on the 2nd instant at Seth Gordhandas Murarji's Bungalow, when it passed the following resolution unanimously: "That this meeting is of opinion that entering in Councils is in no way advisable and it declares that by entering councils the non-co-operation movement will be doomed.

THE DEVELOPMENT MUSEUM.

The Development Directorate Museum at Worli will be kept open until Saturday (the 16th instant.) The public are invited to inspect the exhibits in the Museum and the neighbouring blocks of tenements which were opened on Wednesday by His Excellency the Governor.

BYCULLA (E) WARD ELECTION.

Dr. Cosmas Fernandes, M.D. (Bom.), is standing as a candidate for Election in the E Ward. His candidature is supported by Dr. A. G. Viegas, Major C. Fernandes and Messrs. Joseph Baptista and F. A. C. Rebello.

FATIMABIBI ROGAY DISPENSARY.

During the month of November last, the total number of patients treated in this charitable dispensary was 9,244, of which 3,498 were males, 3,746 were females and 1,840 children. Amongst them new admissions were 508. Average daily attendance was 308.

I. P. & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A special general meeting of all the members of the above Association will be held on Saturday (the 9th instant), at the office of the Association, 11, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—(1) To read and confirm the report of the Association; (2) to introduce changes in the rules of the Association as suggested by the Executive Committee. All members of the Association are requested to attend.

ALL-INDIA COLLEGE STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

Educationists and others interested in the students' welfare are requested to kindly send their suggestions in connection with the coming session of the All-India College Students' Conference, to be held at Gaya, during the Congress week, to the following address:—Mr. Ishwar Dyal Tonkey, Secretary, Sadaquat Ashram, Digha Ghat, Gaya.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

FIFTH MUSIC CONFERENCE.

The third meeting of the fifth music Conference will be held to-day (Friday) in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya at 5-30p. m. and many interesting speeches will be delivered therein. A musical concert will take place at 9-30 p. m. on the same date.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The first ordinary adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress office, Krishna Buildings Hornby Road, Fort.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthy meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GIRGAON DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the members of the Managing Council of the "D" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Committee's office.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday (9th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Master Linganand Mahadeva Bagade will give demonstration of spinning and weaving when those interested are requested to be present.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

MEETING OF COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay

(Continued in column 5.)

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NATURE'S OWN CURE FOR CHRONIC CONSTIPATION AND BILIOUSNESS.
A clogged sluggish liver and intestinal congestion, with the attendant train of other disorders, such as headache, dizziness, muddy or pimpled complexion, catarrh, indigestion, languor and impure blood, should never be neglected, for doctors often term constipation "the beginning of all disease." It means that dangerous toxins are constantly being drawn into the blood. Poisonous drugs and powerful cathartics, such as calomel (mercury), can give only temporary relief, simply because, while they may irritate the liver to violent, convulsive action, they do not stop adherence to walls of the intestines, nor cleanse and strengthen the delicate network of secretory ducts and glands. For this latter purpose there is nothing equal to ordinary **Alkia Saltrates**, the deposits of certain natural medicinal waters, obtainable from any chemist as refined **Alkia Saltrates**. Take a level teaspoonful in a half-tumbler of water, and continue for a few days, until all signs of liver trouble have entirely disappeared. Then headaches, mental depression, stomach trouble and other disorders will also vanish, and you will again enjoy life as Nature intended. Mental effort and concentration are no longer difficult, hard work becomes a pleasure, and that constant tired feeling disappears. Avoid strong cathartic pills, lowering salts, drugs or alcoholic stimulants, eat moderately, and drink once or twice daily a tumbler of water, in which you occasionally dissolve a teaspoonful of **Alkia Saltrates**—Nature's own liver clarifier—and you need never fear a recurrence of the disorders.

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Friday, December 8, 1922.

PROPAGANDA.

Professor Stanley Jevons of the Allahabad University has just published his book on "Money, Banking and Exchange in India." The book is printed at the Government Central Pres, Simla, and is priced Rs. 2/8. The publication of the book is bound to raise questions of constitutional importance, apart from the financial and monetary controversies involved in the book itself; hence we have thought it necessary to notice it in these columns. "It is a matter for gratification", the learned professor says, in his preface to this volume, "that the Government of India has kindly undertaken to offer it to the public at a price which would hardly have been possible through private agency." When we remember that another work of the same writer, dealing with the same subject in a volume no more bulky than the present one, was priced Rs. 15, we cannot but wonder what considerations have influenced Government in publishing the book at their own cost. Unless the book has a sale far more extensive than is reasonably probable under Indian conditions—and we find nothing in the volume itself which is either profound or orignal enough to make the book a welcome addition to the average library of economics, and thus induce a sale at all commensurate with the cost of producing it,—we cannot see how the Government expect to reimburse themselves for this unnecessary and unauthorised outlay.

That the conscience of the Government of India has begun to prick is evidenced by more than one effort to secure professorial propagandists both in this country and abroad for the whitewashing of their irredeemable blunders. But ,because professors are found ready and willing enough to devote their talents to such ends, it does not follow that the plain truth of the matter could be obscured. Mr. Jevons, for example, is very anxious to convince us that "it should be clearly understood that the opinions expressed are entirely my own, and that the publication by the Government Press does not imply that the matter contained in the book has any official status"; but the admission is unfortunate in that its very naivete attracts attention to the underlying purpose. The official muddlers have been proved by the inexorable logic of events to have been too far discredited to be listened to, if they came forward in their own name. Would it not be a good thing if they made a University Professor, presumably above the considerations of partisanship, their champion in a forlorne hope? That this is not a far-fetched presumption is evident from the fact that the most curious feature of the book—of course, by pure coincidence, we shall be told by the Haileys who have bungled and the Jevonses who have set out to explain away the muddle—is its unflinching faith in the soundness of all that has happened in the matter of currency. That Mr. Jevons should find time to notice and answer specifically arguments against the closure of the Indian Mints to the free coinage of silver in 1893; that he should make it convenient to controvert a particular suggestion in Mr. Dadiba Dalal's minute of dissent to the Babington Smith Report—whereas in the case of the main report he is barely content to mention the salient conclusions when not specifically approving them; that he has not a word of censure to say against the sale of Reverse Council Bills in 1920—is, to say the least, highly suggestive. And the suggestion becomes more than pronounced by the tenour of the last chapter which is, naively enough, called "Some Popular Fallacies". "Many popular fallacies arise", Mr. Jevons observes, "simply because people fail to take the right point of view. A good example of this is the accusation sometimes made against the Government that it carries out its currency and exchange operations more with a view to making a profit than for the benefit of the country." Mr. Jevons, however, does not deny the fact of the profit, but wants us to remember that the Government are not "something apart from the people in the country." But that is just the rub. The Government of India are not the Indian people, and Mr. Jevons and his class would do well to realise it. The maintenance of huge balances abroad; the interference with exchange definitely resulting in a dislocation of the country's export trade; the breach of trust involved in arbitrarily changing the standard—all perpetrated in the one supreme interest of meeting the foreign obligations of India, which have never been curtailed in spite of their onerousness—are but a few of the many instances which induce a disbelief in Indian people in the capacity of the present Indian Government to represent and safeguard their interests in the same manner as a truly *Indian* Government would do.

Mr. Jevon's work is so obviously a special pleader that it is unnecessary to notice it in detail, or to discuss its specific conclusions. As a matter of fact we find it a little difficult to discover from this book if the author has any specific conclusions to offer. Perhaps he considers his devoir of an apologist fully accomplished when he has tilted with the wind-mill as for instance in the following paragraph: "It was asserted that the fixing of a high rate of exchange would permanently effect the Indian Export Trade, and that not only the merchants, but the multitude of ryots . . . . would bear the burden of the Government's policy. . . . . These fallacious arguments are very plausible. . .. They are not true, however, when exchange remains stationary at a high level." But the irony of the whole fiasco is that exchange *did not*, and could not, remain stationary at a high level, apart altogether from the fact that the contention itself is contrary to economic science. The Babington Committee, whom Mr. Jevons seems anxious to champion, themselves admitted that "the actual rise of exchange from a low to a higher figure must undoubtedly cause considerable economic disturbance, and be, therefore, for a time prejudicial particularly to the export trade." Their consolation that the injury would not be permanent because a new level of prices would restore equilibrium in course of time has little utility to a people suffering from three years' stagnation of the export trade resulting from the headless effect given to these fatal recommendations. Mr. Jevons is an adept at ignoring facts when they seem to be inconvenient; but he cannot expect the people of India to forget recent history. Another rather significant fact is that Mr. Jevons has been careful not to intrude his own opinions about the future course of policy. Such suggestions as might be found to affect future policy are rather the result of a subtle implication than of any bold enunciation, such for instance as is to be found in the author's book on "The Future of Exchange and the Indian Currency." There he advocates a reversion to the 1/4 rupee without, however, doing away with the perpetual need of Government interference. But neither in that volume nor in the one now published by the Government of India is there any consideration of a permanent scheme of currency reform that would dispense with the need of periodical tinkering and the consequent breach of faith—a scheme, moreover, which would be in the true interests of the industry and trade of India.

EXECUTIVE & JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS.

With a promptitude, which is highly commendable, the Committee appointed by the Government of Bengal in August, 1921, to draw up a scheme for the separation of the executive and judicial functions in the administration, submitted its report within two months of its first meeting, but the Bengal Government have taken nearly a year to make public the contents of this report. The delay is due, it is stated, to the reference made to local officers and the High Court. Their views as well as those of the Government have still to be made known, but so far as the recommendations of the Committee are concerned, halting as they are in some respects and unsatisfactory in so far as they retain the powers of the executive officers under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, there should be no difficulty in carrying out, with the required modifications, the division of functions on lines suggested by the Committee, and effecting an administrative reform which has been overdue for at least half a century. Opponents of the reform have been making much of the financial difficulty, stating that any such scheme of separation of functions would necessitate an enormous outlay which, in the present circumstances, would be an impossibility. But the Committee calculate that the net recurring expenditure in Bengal would amount to Rs. 4,48,650 while the non-recurring expenditure would be Rs. 1,53,000. Certainly, considering the nature and urgency of the reform, the Bengal Government ought not to feel any difficulty in financing the scheme, when they have funds to spare for less urgent or less beneficent projects. It is many months since the Bombay Legislative Council passed a resolution on this subject. What has happened to that resolution?

Notes of the Day

A Vain Attempt.

Much capital has been made by the Allied propagandists of the attitude adopted by Ismet Pasha regarding the future of the Straits at the first meeting of the Territorial and Military Committee of the Lausanne Conference. That attitude was the only proper one that the distinguished Turkish representative could adopt. Yet by the familiar device of *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi*, an attempt has been made to misrepresent Ismet Pasha's attitude with a view to discredit the Turks in the eyes of the world. Thus the British Official Wireless broadcasted the following version of what took place at the meeting:

"Ismet Pasha could not be persuaded to express the Turkish view. He only said of all the schemes suggested he liked that of Russia best, but had no proposal of his own ready. In trying to bring the Turks to the point Lord Curzon as chairman spoke, says the correspondent, with emphasis as well as good humour. He laid stress on the fact that the Russian delegate had assumed the position of spokesman not merely for Russia, Georgia, the Ukraine and one or two other States, but for Turkey as well and made comments on the Turkish inability or unwillingness to express coherent views."

The "Daily News" taking this as its text hastened to declare that "the Turks suffered heavily in whatever prestige they may be considered to possess. They allowed themselves to be degraded ingloriously at the heels of the Russians and Angora disclosed itself before the eyes of the Conference as a submissive vassal of Moscow."

The Truth.

Our special correspondent at Lausanne has ruthlessly exposed this pretty game of the propagandist. This is what actually happened:

"After having recapitulated the different points of view which had been expressed, (and so far the Allied Powers had refrained from expressing their view) Lord Curzon asked Ismet Pasha to explain the Turkish point of view. Ismet Pasha said that, as representative of the nation most profoundly interested, he reserved his reply, wishing to hear all the different delegations first, and that among the solutions proposed so far, that of Russia seemed the most acceptable for Turkey."

This reply, as our correspondent points out, naturally upset Lord Curzon's game which was to know the Turkish proposal before making known the English project, and irritated the noble lord who then proceeded to fall foul of M. Chicherin and said that "the Soviet delegate was weaving Ismet's *kalpak* and speaking not only in the name of the three Sovietic Republics but of Turkey too." Lord Curzon thought thus to make Ismet speak by pricking his dignity. How he not only failed in his purpose but the tables were cleverly turned against him by M. Chicherin is thus vividly described by our correspondent:

"The General kept quite calm, but Chicherin, pointing, to the three "Entente" delegations, said: "And these gentlemen why do they not speak? Is it that they are here as arbiters? We have stated our views. They might also express theirs." Then, looking at the French and Italian delegates, he added: "Have these Powers lost interest in the question, and do they wish to remain neutral? At those words Curzon promised to lay the Allied proposal before the next meeting and closed the session."

Exploitation of Sudan.

Sudan was and has ever been a province of Egypt though British statesmen have been seeking assiduously to drive in a wedge between the two countries and to keep the former as a special preserve for the British cotton magnates. Whether the attempt to deprive Egypt of a portion of its heritage will succeed remains to be seen. The Egyptian Government and all shades of political opinion in Egypt are agreed in demanding that Sudan should form a part and parcel of the independent Egypt of the future. But British statesmen seem to be in no mood to loosen the grip over Sudan and are permitting more and more British capital to be sunk in the cotton fields of the province, thus swelling the "British stake" in Sudan. By such a policy British statesmen are not only alienating the goodwill of the Egyptian people, but, as Mr. Newbold observed in the House of Commons, are exciting the jealousy of France and America. The only justification which Mr. Baldwin could offer was that Sudanese cotton helps to provide employment in Great Britain, which is sorely suffering from unemployment. Such is the logic of Imperialism! But, as Mr. Saklatwala pointed out, disillusionment may not be far off for both the employer and the employed in Great Britain. Like the Dundee jute magnate who encouraged jute cultivation in Bengal, the cotton magnate of Lancashire may find one day that cotton growing in Sudan does not pay.

An Empire Currency.

The other day we ventured in these columns proposals relating to the standardisation of a uniform Imperial currency over which Mr. John Darling, a London banker, is just reported by Reuter to have waxed eloquent at Manchester. We do not know if the business men of Manchester received Mr. Darling's suggestions with as much alacrity as the "Times" seems to have done, but we know it as a fact that the Cunliffe Committee appointed in England soon after the Armistice reported unmistakably in favour of an immediate reversion to the gold standard. It is also a fact of recent economic history that the substantial recovery in the dollar-sterling exchange is the result of measures of deflation steadily carried out in England in pursuance of the Currency Committee's recommendations. The restoration of an honest gold standard, at least in countries, with currencies not so hopelessly and deliberately depreciated as that of Austria, for example, is the only certain guarantee of an economic reconstruction of the world, which the interposition of pedantic refinements has done not a little to postpone. For the existence of a gold standard and gold currency—with its inevitable corollary of freedom of specie movements—would suffice to give a practically uniform currency not merely for the British Empire, but for the civilised commercial world at large. On the other hand, Mr. Darling's plan and all others of the same category have not only the obvious defects of all "managed" currencies, as contradistinguished from a currency functioning automatically; they have also the additional drawback of resulting in one-sided advantages—usually to Britain only—when put into operation. The experience we in India have had of such managed currencies is enough to last us a lifetime, and to warn us off these seemingly brilliant suggestions.

A Lesson.

The problem of the control of the Sikh Gurdwaras is being solved in a manner which, we are afraid, will not be palatable to those who have been moving heaven and earth to prevent the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee from coming into possession of these shrines. Not a week passes but sees the Mahants of more and more Gurdwaras voluntarily coming forward to surrender the management of the shrines into the hands of the Committee. If this movement should continue and the majority of the shrines should pass into hands of the Commitee, the legislation which the Punjab Government have taken so much pains to see passed and which has evoked bitter opposition in Sikh quarters, will have become a dead letter, as it well deserves to be. It seems highly probable that the passing of the Sikh Gurdwara Bill has given a direct philip to the movement for the voluntary surrender of the Gurdwaras and has served to rally the Sikh community round the S. G. P. C., instead of weakening the Committee's hold on the community as expected in quarters hostile to it. The Punjab Government would do well to take the lesson of recent events to heart and change their angle of vision towards the Akali movement.

Tax on Race Course.

It is surprising, and not a little significant, that while there is so much talk of financial stringency in official circles and many useful and vital schemes of public welfare are hung up, the Finance Member of the Government of Bombay, of all persons, should come forward to move the reduction of the proposed tax on admission to the race course from 50 to 25 per cent. The Finance Member was the Chairman of the Select Committee which had recommended the 50 per cent. tax and yet in the open Council he moved the reduction on behalf of the Government. Mr. Lawrence denied that the Turf Club had any negotiations with Government behind the scenes. If the Finance Member did not oppose the tax in the interest of the Turf Club in whose interest did he wish to forego the additional revenue? It certainly could not be in the interest of the depleted treasury of Government! For, the argument that a 50 per cent. tax would kill the goose that lays the golden eggs was hardly convincing coming as it did from those who themselves proposed the tax in the first instance. Mr. Lawrence and his official colleagues spoke of the need of "fairness", but are we to imagine that in their opinion the cinema and the race course are on a par in point of public utility? As for the cinema tax, we regret that the Council should have agreed to tax the lower class tickets. Tickets of the value of eight annas and less should have been entirely exempt from taxation.

An Example to be Followed.

The Municipal Corporation of Madras deserves to be congratulated on the stand it has made as regards the prohibition of "drink" at the annual Park Fair. It is a matter of wonder to most Indians why those who are entrusted with the organisation of charitable bazars, fancy fetes and so on, should insist on the inclusion of drinking shops and gambling booths. The existence of these "attractions" has prevented many an Indian from attending the fairs. The example set by the City Fathers of Madras deserves to be followed widely.

"TREAT TURKEY FAIRLY."

"MORNING POST'S" POWERFUL PLEA FOR FRIENDSHIP.

ZAHAROFF ORGAN'S TURCOPHOBE OUTBURST.

ANTI-TURKS FALL FOUL OF "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

M. FELIX VALYI HITS BACK.

PLEA FOR TURCO-AMERICAN RAPPROCHEMENT.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO "THE CHRONICLE.")

BY FELIX VALYI.

LONDON, Dec. 6, 9-10 p.m.

On arriving here, I found in my conversations with prominent representatives of public opinion a very strong feeling against the methods of military compulsion concerning the Straits problem. Men of common-sense prefer reasonable terms to be secured by diplomatic means and comprehensive statesmanship, which should definitely break away Lloyd-Georgian and Non-conformist policy.

HOW REAL FREEDOM CAN BE SECURED.

The "Morning Post", in a leading article to-day, points out that the freedom of the Straits can be secured only through the goodwill and friendship of Turkey. "Supposing", asks the "Morning Post", "that the ravages of rivalry between the great Powers were quenched and England asked to undertake the guardianship of the Straits, what would the British taxpayer say when the annual bill was presented and who is to provide the necessary force if not England? Already she is being threatened with imminent bankruptcy if she does not clear out of Mesopotamia". "What would happen", asks the "Morning Post", "if she had to keep an army at Chanak and in the Gallipoli peninsula?"

LEAGUE CANNOT HOLD THE STRAITS.

The "Morning Post" says that the League of Nations cannot hold the Straits. "If we", the paper declares, "treat Turkey fairly and generously we may include in our interest a certain amount of respect and in time sympathy.

BEST GUARANTEES FOR FREEDOM

Respect and sympathy create goodwill, which in its turn are the best guarantees for the freedom of the Straits." In the opinion of the "Morning Post", the alliance between Lenin and Kemal is purely temporary and artificial. Indeed, it would never have been sealed without the help of Mr. Lloyd George.

GET RID OF LLOYD-GEORGIAN CLAP-TRAP.

Referring to Armenia and Caucasia, the paper declares that the Turks and the Russians like the French and the Germans are at the mercy of geography. "It is very necessary that we should free our minds from the clap-trap with which Mr. Lloyd George, in his unsuccessful efforts to drive the Non-conformist conscience into khaki, has surrounded that question. This interesting case for Anglo-Turkish friendship is strongly opposed by the "Daily Chronicle", in which some so-called student of politics pleads for Greece as a great nation in spite of her misfortune and is trying to justify Mr. Lloyd George's policy, declaring that the collapse of the Treaty of Sevres did not affect the rights and wrongs in Asia Minor.

"DAILY CHRONICLE" ON DISHONOUR OF SURRENDER TO KEMAL!

"We can", states the "Daily Chronicle", "and must avoid the dishonour of a surrender to Kemal, whose friendship seems to the paper to be worth nothing. This paper maintains the opinion that the Turkish position is exceedingly precarious while the Greek friendship will become again a more important to England than that of Kemal, even if Britain could afford to pay the price of the latter, which she cannot. The "Daily Chronicle", which belongs to Sir Basil Zaharoff, declares that had England recognised the Russian Government and had she offered it Constantinople as a mandatory power in the name of the League, Russia and Turkey could never have been friends. Russia would have been the policeman of the Turks in the interior and England should have been free to make whatever settlement seemed desirable of the coast regions.

AMUSING ANTICS OF CECIL-IANS.

The idea of the pro-Greek paper seems to be, like the suggestions of the British Institute of International Affairs, directed by Lord Robert Cecil. The Institute, proposed a year ago an Anglo-Russian agreement on an anti-Turkish basis. The controversy is highly interesting and instructive. It seems amusing to see the same people who denounce the Turks as the instrument of Bolshevism suggesting that Soviet Russia may be charged with a mandate by the League of Nations if she agree to be the policeman of Turkey instead of remaining her friend.

MACHIAVELIAN HYPOCRISY.

I never heard of a more cynical proposition and of greater Machiavelian hypocrisy. The "Daily Telegraph's" so-called diplomatic correspondent pleads also for firmness against Turkey in the name of Christendom.

TURCOPHOBE'S ATTACK ON "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" REPRESENTATIVES.

The same paper, in a Bombay cable (which it publishes) refers to your Lausanne and Paris cables and denounces your contributors as the venomous enemies of England.

M. VALYI'S LONG-NEGLECTED PLEA FOR ANGLO-TURKISH FRIENDSHIP.

Speaking for myself, I may sat at once that I have presented in my writings a programme of Anglo-Turkish friendship for twenty years fortelling, exactly since my first lecture at the London University in 1913 the disastrous consequences of the abandonment of Lord Beaconsfield's line in the Near East. It is an impertinent attempt to disguise the truth by denouncing me as an extremist Anglophobe, because of the historical and very objective criticism I have presented of the old European diplomatic methods. Many English papers have recommended to all English students of Eastern politics to study and meditate on the constructive conclusions of my writings.

FRIVOLOUS ATTACK OF "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

In refereing to such British adhesive articles, I have only ventured to show the frivolous character of the "Daily Telegraph's" statement. The main feature of to-day's news is America's demand to have full freedom of the Straits for warships, and not only for mercantile vessels, the United States desiring as Mr. Child said, to send ships anywhere in the world where her citizens are. Lord Curzon offered to Turkey the permanent chairmanship of an International Commission of Control for the Straits, to be composed of the representatives of France, Britain, Italy Japan, America, Russia. Turkey, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece. The details of the working of this Commission and the question whether the League of Nations should take part in it were to be reserved for consideration.

U. S. A. AND THE STRAITS.

The open adhesion of the U. S. A. to this scheme is the most important fact to be considered by Turkey.

PLEA FOR TURCO-AMERICAN RAPPROCHEMENT.

Wise Turkish statesmanship should enter into negotiation with America and offer to the U. S. A. such guarantees as would secure her friendship in the economic revival of Asia Minor. The Turkish Chairmanship means nothing if Turkey is not a member of the Permanent Council of the League of Nations. Turkey should demonstrate her willingness to secure a world peace by making proposals in accord with the American standpoint on the organic status of the League of Nations and asking for permanent membership on the Council, in the name of world equilibrium, as a representative of one of the biggest moral Powers in Asia—Islam, whose political force in the League is only represented by Persia. Turkey should take this step in spite of all the criticism you may level at the present League. By doing this, she would be making an effort to be understood in America and to get her support for the necessary reform of the League, advocated by the most prominent thinkers of Europe and America. It is no use to be silent when powerful forces of world-wide ramification are seeking for a practical realisation of ideas.

OPPOSE IDEAS TO IDEAS

Instead of silent or purely negative criticism of the English or American standpoint it would be very important to oppose ideas to ideas and a constructive policy to anti-Turkish schemes. Turkey has already enlisted much sympathy in the independent circles of thinkers.

GREECE ALIENATES AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

The Athens correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed yesterday that the American Minister there declared to the new Greek Cabinet that Greece had alienated American sympathies and the Turkish case was gaining ground in the U.S.A. If Turkey will facilitate the most important work of Admiral Colby Chester in America she should demonstrate clearly that she is capable of presenting new ideas and a constructive foreign policy after having secured her independence by splendid victories. Constructive Turkish ideas in the interest of world peace would create an atmosphere of that psychological trust which is so much necessary for the reconstruction of the world. By demonstrating her willingness to cooperate with America, Turkey and Islam would certainly gain the economic trust of men who can help Asia Minor without political interference with Turkish Sovereignty. Turough American friends, perhaps, the resumption of Beaconsfield's line by Great Britain might lead later on to an Anglo-American agreement, which, instead of destroying the Turkish Nation, would help her to reconstruct her civilisation and to stand by herself without the support of Bolshevik or other foreign system. The greatest interest of the world is that Turkey should propose her own constructive ideas on the matter.

"ONLY A MATTER OF COURTESY!"

RECEPTION OF PRINCE ANDREW COSTS £ 1200.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

At question time to-day, Col. Amery stated that the cost of sending a warship to bring Prince and Princess Andrew from Greece was twelve hundred sterling. He added that their reception was a matter of courtesy, which we had extended to others on many occasions.

Rome.—Prince Andrew has arrived here and has paid a call on the Pope. Cardinal Gasparri leaves for London to-night.

ISLAND OF TENEDOS.

ALLEGED RESOLVE OF POPULATION.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

According to a telegram from Athens, inhabitants of Tenedos have passed a resolution which lays emphasis on the determination of the island to remain an integral part of Greece. The resolution declares that if the island should be annexed by Turkey the entire population would depart after having set the town and the villages on fire.

INDIA AND ISLAM.

ANGORA'S APPRECIATION OF INDIAN MUSLIMS' SERVICES.

The Central Khilafat Committee of India have received the following cablegram from His Excellency Djelaluddin Arif Bey, Angora Representative at Rome:—"Received cables 23rd and 24th Nov. Angora informed. Indian Muslims are rendering invaluable service to the cause of Islam by maintaining a united front with the Turkish question and the Khilafat by recognising the validity of the deposition of Waheed-ud-din and the election of His Majesty Abdul Majeed. India is giving proof of resurrection true to Muslim conceptions. India has combined with practical spirit in defence of Islam and has foiled the attempts of England to sow dissord in the camp of the Believers. India is playing a glorious role and must continue to give a lead to the other Muslim countries combining action with them. "Wa-a-tassamou-billah."

ALLIED PROPOSALS.

INTERNATIONALIZING THE STRAITS

AMERICA CLAIMS "OPEN DOOR."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Lausanne.—Discussion on the Straits resumed this morning and lasted about 2 hours. Lord Curzon, M. Tichitcherin, Ismet Pasha and Mr. Child spoke and afterwards the meeting adjourned till Friday.

CURZON EXPOUNDS ALLIED PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

In his speech before the Straits Commission to-day, Marquess Curzon proposed: (1) International zone.

(2) International Commission of Control of the Straits, composed of representatives of France, Italy, Britain, America, Japan, Russia, Turkey, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece with the Turkish representative as permanent President.

The details of the working of the Commission and the question as to whether the League of Nations would participate in it were reserved for consideration.

Lausanne.—Marquess Curzon, in a speech to-day before the Straits Commission, said that M. Chicherin was claiming the Black Sea as a Russian lake with Turkey as a faithful guardian of the Straits. The Allied proposals comprised complete freedom for merchant in peace and war when Turkey was neutral, and complete freedom for neutrals when Turkey was belligerent, with Turkey having the right to search.

The warships would have free passage through the Straits in peace time, with certain reservations regarding their number and tonnage. There would be the same freedom of passage with some restrictions in war time when Turkey was neutral. When Turkey was belligerent there should be complete freedom of the Straits for neutral warships under same limitations.

There would also be certain restrictions as to the length of time that the ships might stay in the Bosphorus and the Black Sea.

AIMS OF AMERICAN POLICY.

Mr. Child on behalf of the United States said that American policy stood for complete freedom without privilege for mercantile traffic, such freedom to be extended to neutral ships both in war and peace time. Nothing should be done which would prevent the countries bordering on the Black Sea from being accessible to the commerce of the world and neutral commerce must not be interrupted in war time. The United States desired a free access to every free body of the water in the world and would not be satisfied if American war ships were unable to pursue peaceful errands wherever their citizens or ships might go.

REFUGEE PROBLEM.

WILL THE DOMINIONS EXTEND HELP?

LONDON, Dec. 6.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Noel Buxton asked whether, with a view to finding a temporary asylum and permanent settlement for non-Turkish refugees from Asia Minor and Constantinople, Government would invite the Dominions to cooperate in providing the necessary facilities.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that enquiries were being made and the report of the British Embassy in Constantinople on the needs of refugees was being forwarded to the Dominion Governments.

Mr. John Ward declared that the Dominions had already taken action, besides contributing considerable sums for refugees.

Mr. Bonar Law said he was not sure about that.

Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke asked what decisions had been reached with regard to Dominion assistance in the Royal Navy.

Mr. Bonar Law said discussions were proceeding and a statement was not yet possible.

ECHO OF RAND REBELLION.

8 MEN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Johannesburg:—Eight men found guilty of murder in connection with the attacks during the Rand rebellion on the Brakjan Mine have been sentenced to death. It was alleged that the defenders of the mine were done to death after they surrendered. There was a scene in the Court before the sentence was passed. The accused vigorously denied guilt and some shed tears. One man who turned King's evidence tried to address the Court but was taken out amid exclaimations of the accused: "Hear what a guilty man has to say."

AEROPLANE COLLISION.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Newport (Virginia U. S.):—Major Gearheart, Captain Doyle and four privates were killed in an aeroplane collision at Langley Field. Both the machines crashed and two privates who jumped were killed. Others were burnt to death in the wreckage.

IRISH FREE STATE

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The historic Privy Council meeting at Buckingham Palace this morning witnessed the signature of King George to the proclamations giving effect to the Irish Free State and appointing Mr. Timothy Healy the first Governor-General.

FREEDOM OF THE STRAITS.

PARTIAL RECOGNITION OF TURKISH SOVEREIGNTY.

TEXT OF ALLIED PROPOSALS.

SOLIDARITY OF TURCO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE

CHICHERIN'S ATTACK ON BRITISH POLICY.

VATICAN'S HOSTILITY TO ISLAM

(From Our Special Correspondent At the Peace Conference)

LAUSANNE, Dec. 6, 5-30 p.m.

ARTICLE I.

ALLIED PROPOSAL CONCERNING THE FREEDOM OF THE STRAITS.

In time of peace, complete freedom of navigation and passage by day and night under any flag and with any kind of cargo without any formalities or tax or charge whatever. In time of war, Turkey being neutral, complete freedom of navigation under the same conditions, and Turkey agrees not to regard any obligations of neutrality as overriding such freedom. In time of war, Turkey being belligerent, freedom of navigation for neutral vessels and neutral commercial aircraft on condition of not rendering assistance to enemy by carrying contraband troops or enemy nationals. Turkey will have right to search such vessel or aircrafts and for this, aircrafts are to land in such areas as may be specified by Turkey. The means taken by Turkey to prevent the enemy ships using the Straits must not be of such nature as to prevent the free passage of neutral ships. Turkey agrees to provide the ships or pilots with necessary instructions for the above purpose.

ARTICLE II.

CONCERNING THE WAR VESSELS WHICH INCLUDE THE FLEET, AUXILIARIES, TROOP TRANSPORTS AND AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AS WELL AS MILITARY AIRCRAFT.

In Peace time, the total force which any power may send through the Straits and maintain in the Black Sea is not to be greater than that of the most powerful of the littoral powers existing in that sea. In the event of the littoral powers of the Black Sea agreeing amongst themselves to total demilitarisation the naval forces that the Powers individually reserve the right to send through the Straits and maintain in the Black Sea are 3 ships, not more than one of which may be a vessel exceeding ten thousand tons. In war time, Turkey being neutral, complete freedom by day and night without formalities and charges, provided these limitations will not be applicable to any belligerent power to the prejudice of its belligerent rights in the Black Sea. The warships and military aircraft of the belligerents will be forbidden to make any capture or carry out the right of search or other hostile act within the zone of the Straits, and are forbidden to remain more than 24 hours beyond the time necessary to pass through the Straits, unless detained by *force majeure*. As regards the revictualling and repairs these will be subjected to the terms of the Hague Convention of 1907. In war time, Turkey being belligerent, neutral military aircraft will make the passage of the Straits under the same limitation as already mentioned, but at their own risk and will submit to investigation as to their character. For this purpose aircraft are to land in such areas as may be specified and prepared by Turkey. The means taken by Turkey to prevent enemy ships using the Straits are not to be of such a nature as to prevent the free passage of neutral ships.

The passage of the Straits by the submarines of the Powers at peace with Turkey must be made on the surface.

THE THIRD PART.

CONCERNING STAY IN THE PORTS OF THE STRAITS AND BLACK SEA.

Articles 1 and 2 apply to the passage of the ships and aircraft through and over the Straits and do not affect the right of Turkey to make such regulations as she may consider necessary regarding the number of men of war and military aircraft of any one Power which may visit Turkish ports at one time and the duration of their stay. The Littoral Powers of the Black Sea will also have similar right as regards their ports. The signatory Powers who, before 1914, had the right of maintaining stationary ships in the zone of the Straits shall continue to exercise the same right. The signatory powers who have the right of maintaining vessels on the Danube shall continue to have the right and replace these vessels by others, if necessary. The term "The Straits" include in these proposals the Dardanelles, the Marmora and the Bosphorus.

BRITAIN'S CZARIST ROLE.

FRENCH DELEGATE AS CURZON'S FUNCTIONARY.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 6, 6-50 p.m.

After the reading of the proposal by the English delegate, M. Barrere who with his colleague, M. Bompard has, since the opening of the Conference, assumed the attitude of Lord Curzon's functionary, supported the thesis; which was, besides, presented in the name of the Allies. The representatives of the Little Entente did the same. Then M. Chicherin, speaking with the reservation of giving a more detailed reply later, made general observations. At the time when Russia was Czarist, that country had aggressive ambitions threatening Turkey and the general peace. Now Soviet Russia had renounced imperialistic aims and was inspired by sentiments of friendship and fraternity towards Eastern peoples.

ROLE OF RUSSIA AND WESTERN POWERS REVERSED.

It might be said that the roles of Russia and might be said that the roles of Russia and the Western Powers are reversed. Formerly, one talked of the Russian advance in Asia, now one might talk of the British advance in Europe. The best tradition of British conservatism was to establish a partition wall between the Russian and British spheres of influence, "and it is that which we (Russians) now propose basing our proposal on the liberty and sovereignty of the Turkish people. Russia, having renounced designs upon Constantinople and the Straits, there are two possible combinations: one, recognition of the sovereignty of Turkey, that is, the partition wall; the other, the internal combination which will transport the conflicts and rivalries of the whole world to that region.

ILLUSORY ARGUMENTS.

In the previous session the position of Bulgaria was quoted, forgetting that by a treaty in which Bulgaria did not participate and will never recognise, Bulgaria has been deprived of all means of defence on land and sea. As for Roumania, Russia's neighbour for long years, why did she never protest against the closing of the Straits before the general war? Wishing to perpetuate unrest the safety of Roumania is now invoked; but the argument is illusory. Russia has no aggressive intention against Roumania, but if she had, it is by combinations on land that we know that Roumania is preparing for defence.

PERPETUATING UNREST IN NEAR EAST.

An international arrangement for the Straits means perpetuation of unrest, the constant violation of the safety and sovereignty of Turkey and, in short, the necessity for Russia to arm, arm, arm. That means also the complete collapse of the Treaty of Washington for naval disarmament. It is a partition wall separating rivalries and securing the independent existence of Turkey which can guarantee peace. The Allied proposal gives the impression that the chief idea is to create a system directed against Russia. We propose peace and you seek to perpetuate strife against us. The Revolution has made of the Russian people a nation whose whole energy is concentrated in the Government with a strength till now unknown in history, and if war is forced upon it, it will not give way. You are perhaps uneasy because our cavalry have reappeared upon the heights of the Pamirs and because you have no longer before you the half-idiot Czar who in 1895 ceded to you the crest of the Hindu Kush. But it is not warfare, it is peace that we propose, upon the principle of the partition wall between us and of liberty and sovereignty for Turkey."

ENGLAND AIMING AT SEPARATION OF RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

In a tone less uncompromising than the proposal concerning the regime of the Straits led one to expect England let her tactics be seen of aiming to separate Turkey from Russia. It was doubtless to check this manoeuvre that Chicherin wished to make known by firm language the solid nature of the Turco-Russian entente. At the end of the session, Curzon invited Ismet Pasha to develop the Turkish point of view. The Turkish delegate asked for two days, the same time which the Allies took to draw up their proposal. The next session on the Straits is fixed for Friday morning.

POSITION OF OTTOMAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ANTAGONISM BETWEEN ALLIED AND TURKISH VIEWS.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 6, 5-30 p.m.

Received Dec. 7, 8-30 p.m.

The Economic Sub-Committee discussed on Monday evening, the position of Ottoman public companies, constituted with foreign capital. The Turkish delegation insisted on the Turkish character of such companies and societies and based their argument on the

(Continued on next page.)

ENTERTAINMENT TAX

SECOND READING OF BILL PASSED

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

After three days' sitting the Bombay Legislative Council read for the second time Bill No. XX of 1922, an Act to impose a duty in respect of admission to entertainments in the Presidency of Bombay. Two amendments to the Bill evoked heated discussion as was anticipated, but both were lost with a large majority. The first was in regard to the exemption of complimentary tickets from any duty which speaker after speaker characterised as unnecessary and unjustifiable and after all they gained their point unscathed. The second was in reference to the amendment of Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence who moved an amendment to the effect that the Governor in Council may by general or special order exempt any entertainment or wholly or partly remit the duty levied. It gave a shrewd suspicion in the minds of some of the Hon. members that it was a camouflage on the part of the Government to exempt to some extent the Turf Clubs or Race Courses as a day previous the Council had passed an impost of 50 per cent. on the Race Courses despite emphatic protests of some of the official members.

An Hon. member who a day before thought that poor people were spending a good bit of their income on pan-supari and bidi, etc. and therefore, could afford a small taxation on entertainments too, had to admit that there was no Government in the world who made laws and kept a 'carte blanche' of executive powers in their hands and thus stultified the provisions of law. In that case, he said, "this is not the place for straightforward people to sit in." The amendment, was however, with a majority of 42 against 39 declared lost.

The Council also considered Bill No. XVI of 1922, a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Local Boards for second reading as amended by the Select Committee. The Bill provides nomination for depressed classes on the Local Boards and disqualifies a pleader to be a member whose sanad has been withdrawn even temporarily.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed deliberations on Thursday on the second reading of the Entertainment Tax Bill.

Mr. I. S. Haji moved an amendment that clause 3 relating to complimentary tickets which were recommended "to be issued on payment of such amount as the Governor in Council may by rule determine", be omitted.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District) in supporting the amendment said that complimentary passes were issued to the press and some business houses and hotels purely for advertising purposes and therefore they should be exempted from any duty.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara District) further supported the amendment, adding that in this case the cinema and theatre proprietors would be out of pocket and therefore complimentary tickets should not be charged.

Mr. A. P. Chaugule (Belgaum District) opposed the amendment.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi (Surat City) supported the amendment and suggested the continuance of the present system of issuing complimentary passes without any impost.

The amendment was agreed to. The effect of the amendment would be that complimentary tickets will be issued as before without any taxation.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence then moved an amendment that the Governor in Council may by general or special order exempt any entertainment or class of entertainments from liability to entertainments duty and wholly or partly remit the duty leviable under Section (3) (1) on payment for admission to any entertainment or class of entertainments.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District) opposed the amendment and said that the Government ought to be frank and openly say that they did not like the decision of the Council and they wanted to do as they pleased. If the object of the Government was to favour the Turf Club, it must be done openly. He felt that the object of the amendment was to favour the Turf Club and if it were so, it would confirm the suspicion of the public that Government were unduly favouring certain associations.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi (Surat City) considered the amendment premature and asked the Hon. Finance Minister to withdraw it.

The Hon. the Home Member assured the Council that the tax would be levied on all, without discrimination, and fairly.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar District) opposed the amendment.

After the Hon. Finance Member replied to the various arguments the amendment was put to vote and declared lost by 39 against 42 voted.

The Bill was then declared read the second time.

THE LOCAL BOARDS BILL.

Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaik Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah then introduced for the second reading Bill No. XVI of 1923 as amended by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee recommended in their report a Standing Committee with the President as Chairman as a necessary feature of every Board. In regard to the employment of Government agency the report said it was optional and left the matter for arrangement with Government in each case. Provision is also made for the nomination of a member of the depressed classes wherever possible. The report disqualifies a pleader whose sanad has been withdrawn even for a specified period only from being a member of a Local Board.

The Council adjourned till to-day.

CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

United Provinces, Central Circle, 30th November: Prospects of wheat and grain are normal and sugarcane good. Dotvon pickings are nearly over. Crops are generally in good condition.

SHRI SHANKARACHARYA OF SHARADAPITH.

ARRESTED AT MONGHYR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

A correspondent wires from Monghyr stating that Jagatguru Shankaracharya of Sharadapith was arrested to-day on a charge under section 108 Indian Penal Code. He was followed to jail by a large crowd.

"PUSH ON TOWARDS THE GOAL."

A correspondent wires from Monghyr under date December 6th:—His Holiness Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Sharada Pith lectured at Monghyr on "Dharmic Swaraj" for four days. He was arrested to-day under section 108 Cr. P. C. His parting message was: "Unelated by concessions and undeterred by repression, push unfalteringly on towards your goal of "Dharmic Swaraj". About fifteen thousand people followed him to the jail gate, crying "Jai Jagadguru." The trial will take place to-morrow.

TRIAL COMMENCES.

CROSS-EXAMINATION REFUSED: WRITTEN STATEMENT TO BE FILED.

(From a Correspondent.)

MONGHYR, Dec. 7.

The trial of His Holiness Jagatguru Sankaracharya, who was rrested yesterday under section 108, commenced in the jail. Only thirteen persons were allowed to watch the proceedings. Four prosecution witnesses—all Government servants—were examined.

Further evidence will be heard to-morrow.

The Jagatguru refused cross-examinations, but will file a written statement.

Great sensation prevails. Complete voluntary hartal throughout the town, was observed. All things are passing quietly.

MRS. GANDHI AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

Mrs. Gandhi who arrived here last night presided over a ladies' conference this afternoon and addressed the members of the depressed classes Association.

TWO MOULVIS CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, Dec. 6.

The District Magistrate of Dacca convicted Moulavis Sadat Hossain and Samsul Huda of the local Khilafat Committee of sedition and sentenced them each to two years rigirous imprisonment. It was alleged that in August last the accused delivered seditious speeches at Naraingunj.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

London sterling exchange on New York rose to 4-56 3/8 and other currencies were heavy. French francs stood at 65-30 Belgiam 71-05 and German marks 37500.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

Conditions on the share market have been shown no improvement to-day the tone being decidedly dull. A certain amount of business was put through between the bazar operators in Howrahs and Clives, but there was a general feeling of listlessness and inactivity which had a depressing effect on prices. Howrans opened at Rs. 44 and Clives at Rs. 33/4 and rates fluctuated within very narrow limits throughout the day with a comparatively small turnover, closing prices being Rs. 43/10 and Rs. 33/10 respectively. Other jutes were almostly entirely neglected with no buying orders in evidence. In cottons there was nothing doing and the tendency was to a lower range of prices. Coals were more quiet although there were a few buyers of Aurrung Samla, Govindpur, Imperial, Century, Pench Valley, Pench river and a few others at slightly under last quotations. Satpukurias were in good enquiry at Rs. 5/8. Sellers of coal shares in most cases are holding off for an improvement in the market. In miscellaneous sections there was little doing and the business recorded calls for no special comment. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper 57/15 s l, 5½ per cent. bonds 1928 101/5, 6 per cent. bonds 1926 100/10, 6 per cent. bonds 1927 100/8 s l

Bank:—Allahabad Bank ,ordy) 275/8, Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1334 do. conty 337 s l.

Railways:—Bankura Damudar River Ry. 47/8, Kalighat Falt Ry. 57 F. U D.

Cotton:—Agra Unitel 6 Dunbar 277, Kesoram 3/14,

Jute:—Auokland pref. 94 x d. Birla pref. 68/8, Budge Budge 420 c d s l, Cheviot 197, Clive 33/12, Craig 7/12, Fort William 288 x d s l, Howrah 43/12 Northbrook 49/10, Reliance 44/12, Waverly 10.

Coal:—Bhalgora 15/4, Central Pench 10/4 Gopalichuck 12/4, Imperial 14, New Tetturya 12/4, Raneegunge 57/8, c d., Satpukuria and Asansol 5/12

Miscellaneous:—Dacca Electric Supply 10/12 Indian Iron and Steels 50, Marshalls (India) Ltd. 7, Thornycroft 3/6, Hooghly Flour 40/8, British India Corporation ordy. 8/12 do. defd. 18/14, Spences Hotel 12/14, Hatirkool Oil 4/14.

Tea:—Rutema Tea 6/12.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and twenty-nine thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and fifteen sixteen pence.

DISPENSARY AT VAPI.

Sheth Devchand Premchand, deceased, and partner of the firm of Messrs. Master and Company, Bullion merchants, Bombay, and inhabitant of Degaum (Taluka Pardi), in accordance with his will provided a sum of Rs. 50,000 as charity for starting a dispensary at Vapi (station Daman Road), the opening ceremony of which was performed on the 20th ultimo, at the hands of Seth Premchand Megji, the deceased's father. On the spot, a further sum of Rs. 6,000 was also contributed towards the Dispensary Fund out of regard for the deceased by his admirers and relatives. The said dispensary is to be managed by the Trustees according to the deceased's will.

CATHOLIC CONFERENCE, GOA.

A Bombay correspondent wires:—

"The Catholic Conference Pilgrims' Agency will send pilgrims to Goa from the 8th instant. The office is on the ground floor of the Swadeshi Stores, near the Victoria Terminus Station, Bombay, open from the 7th at 9 in the morning.

"The Secretary, Catholic Conference, will accompany the first batch on Boa Viagem. Pilgrims desiring reserve accommodation should wire immediately."

BRITISH NAVAL STRENGTH.

DISCUSSION IN THE LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The question of British naval strength as affected by the Washington Treaty was raised during the discussion in the House of Lords where Lord Linlitgow stated that definite announcements regarding the laying down of two capital ships already authorised by Parliament would be made before the end of the parliamentary session.

Lord Lee who recalled as one of the signatories to the Treaty that he was very disappointed at the whole position, laid stress on the fact that the laying down of the new ships would not brook delay as the position would be affected by the dates specified, in the Treaty and the postponement of building would arouse foreign suspicions. He insisted on the necessity of maintaining a one-pwoer standard.

Lord Salisbury recognised the necessity of immediate decision as under the Treaty building must begin if at all in course of the current year and promised an announcement as early as possible.

Lord Lee expressed satisfaction at the reply.

RELATIVE NAVAL STRENGTH OF POWERS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

In the House of Commons replying to Viscount Curzon Lt.-Col. Amery stated that if the Washington Treaty was ratified the United States would have twenty capital ships of fighting value, Japan ten and Britain twenty-two. If it was not ratified the United States would have three post-Jutland capital ships completed and two building, Japan two and Britain one, namely the "Hood" in which however, were only partially embodied the lessons of Jutland. If the Treaty was not ratified the United States would have three post-Jutland ships completed and thirteen building excluding two battle-cruisers now being converted into aircraft carriers. Japan would have two completed and four building and four contemplated. Britain would have one completed namely, the "Hood". He trusted we would maintain at any rate a one-power standard.

INDIAN POLICE.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG SERVICE.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Mr. Hancock, Earl Winterton said that Viscount Peel had received a good deal of information with regard to the dissatisfaction which existed in the Indian Police about the conditions of service. He stated that so far 72 officers—about ten per cent. of the European officers in the Police—had taken advantage of the offer of retirement on proportionate pensions.

NEW EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

MR. DAWSON SUCCEEDS MR. STEED.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The appointment of Mr. Geoffrey Dawson as Editor of "The Times" is confirmed in succession to Mr. Wickham Steed who is resigning.

COMBATING ANTHRAX.

DISINFECTION OF RAW HAIR AND WOOL SUGGESTED.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The International Anthrax Commission has passed a resolution including in the agenda for the next conference draft convention of the International Labour Office requiring that hairs and wools used in brush-making, upholstering and textile industries be disinfected before they are handled industrially except where the country of origin is included in the schedule of countries where the danger is slight or the material is effectively disinfected before shipment.

Sir Thomas Oliver (Australia) suggested that wool might be disinfected at the Liverpool station on behalf of the countries which were not prepared to erect their own stations.

Sir William Middlebrock, Chairman, did not desire to impose compulsion to send goods to Britain but he could assure the meeting that there would be no differentiation in charges between one nation and another.

TRADE FACILITIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Bill amending the Trade Facilities Act in accordance with a resolution moved by Sir Stanley Baldwin for increasing to fifty millions aggregate amount of the loans which could be guaranteed, for guaranteeing the Austrian and Sudan Government loans. Mr. Macdonald expressed the Labour party's approval but criticised the Allies' past policy towards Austria and pleaded for generous treatment for her.

TWO GERMAN YOUTHS SENTENCED

FOR THROWING VITRIOL AT HERR SCHEIDMANN.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Berlin.—Two youths, named Hustert and Oelschlaeger, have been sentenced to ten years penal servitude at Leipzig for throwing vitriol at ex-Chncellor Scheidemann at Cassel last Whitsunday.

TOWARDS RESURGENCE OF GERMANY.

BRITISH CHAMBERS' APPEAL TO PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The Executive of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce has submitted a resolution to the Premier urging the granting of a moratorium and an international loan to Germany, the fixing of a reasonable indemnity, international control of German customs to supervise the imposition of the import and export tax to pay interest on and the amortisation of the loan and the earliest possible withdrawal of the military forces in occupation.

MACEDONIAN AUTONOMISTS.

INVADE BULGARAIN TERRITORY.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Sofia.—A band of Macedonian autonomists, which is reported to number some thousands, has seized the town of Kostendil and cut off the communications with the capital, 100 miles distant. They arrested some of the inhabitants and have taken over the administration. With the exception of one woman killed, there have been no reports of excesses having been committed. Government is taking steps to suppress the movement, which does not shew signs of spreading.

A later despatch from Sofia states that a detachment comamnded by the War Minister has re-occupied the town of Kustendil without encountering resistance.

Kostendil is a small town in Bulgaria close to the Macedonian situated on the rive Dobrusha.

BULGARIAN HIGH COURT.

TRIAL FOR HIGH TREASON OF EX-MINISTERS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Sofia.—After a session of fourteen months the High Court has concluded the trial for high treason of the members of the Radoslavoff Cabinet which was functioning at the outbreak of the war. The judgment has not yet been announced. Simultaneously trials are proceeding of numerous Cabinet ministers accused of responsibility for other war disasters including the Balkan War of 1912.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS.

NEED FOR SETTLED POLICY URGED

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The need for a settled policy in the matter of Imperial wireless communication was strongly urged at a meeting of the Council of the Empire Press Union at which it was resolved to bring the subject to the attention of the Government at an early date, and also to approach the Postmaster-General with a view to his receiving a deputation before the end of the year.

Mr. Robert Donald, reviewing the position, said judging from the statements in the Press, the commercial community in India and the public generally were intensely annoyed at official bungling and delays over the wireless, and it looked as if India would also have to fall back on private enterprise. The best thing that could happen to the Empire wireless was that it should now be handed over to the Dominions and private enterprise.

Lord Burnham said he had reason to believe that those politically associated with the post office had recently come to the opinion that its former policy could no longer be justified. He thought that when Mr. Neville Chamberlain surveyed the field he would agree with that view.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The speaker presided over a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association today at Westminister Hall. The annual report stated that an invitation for a delegation of the Association to visit South Africa and India had been received. The Executive Committee would consider the whole position with a view to organising a delegation of representatives to the Parliaments of the Empire towards the end of 1923 or early 1924. The Speaker referred to the intense interest in the Mother of Parliament which had been shown by a very large number of visitors from the Dominion Parliaments and also from India in the past year. He referred to the very warm reception in India of the suggestion that the delegation to India should present a replica of the House of Commons mace as a token of its good wishes in India's new endeavour (cheers.) Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that as there was no machinery for securing to the Dominions a larger share in the direction of Imperial policy to which they were entitled, that must depend on goodwill all round. No organisation was more likely to maintain that feeling than the Association.

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

A supplementary estimate for £1,070,000 sterling for relief of unemployment has been issued. Most of it is required to meet the cost of labour on land in improvement of drainage and for loans to local authorities.

It is understood that D. M. Narasinga Rao who recently left the service of the Nabha State as Foreign Minister of Indore has been appointed the Chief Minister of Indore.—(A.P.)

FREEDOM OF THE STRAITS.

(Continued from previous page.)

order sheets by which such companies recognise the laws of formation and the competence of Turkish tribunals for refusing the interference of foreign powers in their affairs.

After hearing the views of the French delegation, friendly journalists told me that it was absolutely impossible to come to an understanding on this question.

VATICAN AND TURKEY.

REVIVAL OF ANTI-ISLAMIC POLICY AT THE HOLY SEE.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 5, 5-50 p.m.
Received Dec.7, 3-30 p.m.

Since several days, representatives of Neutral countries have been arriving at Lausanne for presenting the points of view of their respective Governments at the time when the scapitulations are taken up for discussion. The thing is to strengthen the Allies' attitude for holding the Turkish people in a state of vassalage under the pretext of defending the interests of foreigners who have settled themselves in Turkey. Among these representatives is also seen the Papal Nunico at Berne, without, however power to explain his role. The appeal made by the Pope to the presidents of the Conference clearly establishes the objects for which Monsignor Maglione has arrived here.

IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY.

The Papal appeal mentions thtat the Holy See is daily receiving from Constantinople more and more alarming news. A panic has taken hold of the Christians of Europe. Many cannot even see the possibility of going out; such of them as desire to quit the city must give a written undertaking never to return. Their property is placed under sequestration. The possessions of the Europeans and of the religious congregations run still greater risks. One fears the coming of irregular bands, and the disastrous consequences which might ensue from their incursions. The Armenians having no refuge of their own are afraid of being more exposed to peril than others, and become the pray of a veritable terror. In pointing out this state of things to the Conference now sitting at Lausanne for the purpose of establishing peace in the Orient, the Holy See appeals to the body with insistence in the name of humanity to take the most prompt and efficacious steps for assuring the well-being of these people already so cruelly tried.

ANTI-TURKISH ATTITUDE OF POPE PIUS XI.

Since his accession to the Pontifical throne, Pope Pius XI has never ceased to take a hostile attitude against Turkey. Thus in the Eucharistic Congress of last April he violently accused that country with the Christian massacres. He appears to have taken the contrary political step to that taken by his predecessor Pope Benedict XV, who at the time of Mahomed Ali's visit declared himself satisfied with the correct attitude of Turkey towards the Christian populations, and remarked that the danger to Christianity did not come from the Musalmans but rather from Western materialism. I learn that the present Pope has been working under the influence of a certain political milieck.

BRITISH INFLUENCE AT THE HOLY SEE.

I am told, and I think what they tell me is the truth, that the British Legation at the Vatican enjoys a great influence.

ABSOLUTELY NO DANGER TO CHRISTIANS.

I am authorised to declare in the name of Ismat Pasha that it is absolutely untrue to say that the situation of the Christians in Constantinople is likely to cause any anxiety. During the meeting of the Conference, the Hellenic delegation had proposed the exchange of Turkish and Greek populations between the two countries, but with the desire to except the Greeks of Constantinople from the operation of this measure. But the Hellenic delegation was concerned definitely with the Greek refugees in Moslem houses in Hellenic territories and the objection of Musalmans from their roofs in full winter. Houses in Anatolia which might have concerned with the Musalmans driven from Europe have been burnt down by the Greeks. On the other hand it is but natural and logical that the Greeks of Constantinople should submit to the exchange, shows the same title as their congeners.

It is therefore easy to comprehend the motive for putting into circulation news relating to the pretended insecurity of the Greeks of Constantinople, as it gives rise to manoeuvres or tactics tending to exempt the Greeks from the operation of the agreement.

HOLY SEE'S ANTI TURKISH ATTITUDE

The Holy See had under circumstances otherwise difficult and perilous a more serious overthrow, such as had prompted many reprisals, the satisfaction and recognition for the situation made by the Christians of Anatolia and of Kars. Since the death of Benedict XV a revival has been apparent in the policy of the Holy See towards the world of Islam.

SGR. MUSSOLINI IN PARIS.

ALLIED PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Sgr. Mussolini will arive in Paris on Friday to confer with M. Poincare before leaving for London to attend a conference of Allied Premiers at the week-end at which a common agreement must be reached before the Brussels Conference can be called. In any case, the Brussels Conference is not likely to open before the Parliament rises on December 15th in order to enable Mr. Bonar Law to attend.

DUEL BETWEEN CURZON AND CHICHERIN.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Lausanne.—To-day's sitting of the Conference has been endeavouring to unravel the intricate and age long problem of the Straits. It was chiefly marked by a verbal duel between Lord Curzon and M. Chicherin. The former spoke on behalf of the Allies at length and impressively. He detailed the dangers that were likely to arise to the World Powers and the smaller states from the Russian scheme, which amounted to Turkey's unrestricted control of the Black to Turkey's unrestricted guardianship of Straits and Russia's almost equally unrestricted control of the Black Sea.

"AGREEMENTS RATHER THAN FORCE.

Mr. Child was of opinion that the freedom of the Black Sea could only be gained by disarmament and believed that what ever trusteeship was introduced, reliance should be placed on agreements rather than force.

BRITAIN'S PERPETUAL MENACE.

General Ismet Pasha requested for time to examine the proposals. M. Chicherin then returned to the attack and declared that Russia desired disarmament but Britain answered her with something which was a perpetual menace. He insisted that international control was more dangerous than leaving the Straits to Turkey. Lord Curzon rejoined that he was glad to hear a promise of Russia's peaceful intentions. Later, M. Chicherin made a heated interposition when Lord Curzon announced that a meeting of the Allied military and naval experts would furnish supplementary information for the benefit of other delegations. Lord Curzon replied tactfully and the meeting broke up peacefully.

GAYA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

DR. ANSARI ACCEPTS PRESIDENTSHIP

Mr. Moazzam Ali, Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay writes:—

As formerly announced Dr. M. A. Ansari was to be the President-elect of the ensuing Gaya Khilafat Conference. He has now conveyed his acceptance of the same in following words. "Thanks for the high honour; pray may justify trust reposed."

Dr. Ansari is too well-known to need any introduction. His services for the cause of Islam, Khilafat and India are second to none. His address as the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League 1918 was the turning point in the history of India giving a lead to the country which ultimately laid the foundation-stone of the Khilafat Committee. His election as the President of the Khilafat Conference augurs well and it is fervently hoped that the deliberation under him will end successfully.

KHADI PROPAGANDA MONTH.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO THE PUBLIC.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has undertaken an intensive khadi propaganda during this month and volunteers of the Committee have been hawking khadi practically daily since the 18th November.

Thick khadi specially suited for pants and coats received from the Gujarat P. C. C. is available at the Office of the Bombay Provincial Cimmittee, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, at 8 as. and 9 annas per yard respectively. Now is the time for the public to avail themselves of the great opportunity offered.

KHADI SALE IN BOMBAY.

The Joint Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

Mr. M. C. Lalal Rs. 101, Sheth Nagindas Fulchand Rs. 501, Mr. Sobhagchand Nagindas Rs. 151, Mr. Lalubhai Kalyanbhai Zaveri Rs. 300, Mr. Bachubai B. Desai 101, The Advance Trading Co. Rs101, Seth Khimji Koovarji Rs. 501, Mr. Gordhandas Jamnadas Rs. 151, Total Rs. 2186.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha and other prominent leaders sold Khadi worth nearly Rs. 1,200 on the 5th instant at Mandvi which was presented to the Jain Boarding.

Bai Jerbai Pestanji Choksi for Bengal Relief Fund Rs. 25, Seth Arjun Khimji and Co for Jain Boarding House Rs. 351, Seth Govindji Kanji and Co for Jain Boarding House Rs. 251 Seth Vassanji Kanji and Co for Jain Boarding House Rs. 251, Seth Hirji Lalji and Co for Jain Boarding House Rs. 251, Seth Virji Ladha and Co. for Jain Boarding House Rs. 101 Seth Gordhandas Tribhovandas Rs. 200. Total Rs. 1446.

The upto-date total sale exceeds Rs. 30,000.

Sheth Nikaram Parmchand Rs. 500, Srimathi Ratnabai Virji Mehesheri Rs. 110, Seth Ukedabhai Arjun Rs. 101, Seth Samji Pasoo and Co Rs. 501, Shamjibhai Chokasi Rs. 201, B. Chimanlal and Co Rs. 252, Vallabhji Bhika and Co. Rs. 150, Motilal Lalubhai Rs. 100, Vishram Mavji Rs. 251.

Total Rs. 2619.

The upto-date total sales exceed Rs. 52,000.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The last A. G. M. of the Bombay Steam Navigation Coy. showed a lamentable state of affairs. This was principally due to the fact of the Company having bought four mine sweepers, the cost of converting them into passenger ships, and the enormous cost of keeping them in repair when trying to run them.

One of the rival Companies bought two of the same class of ships at the same time. Since their conversion they have been able to run them without a hitch and I understand at very small cost for running repairs.

This goes to show that, these ships can be made to pay their way.

It is very distressing to see these four ships lying in dock eating their heads off when they might be earning good money during this rush to Goa for the Exposition.

—Yours, etc.

A DISGRUNTED SHAREHOLDER.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd performed the inauguration ceremony of the Bombay Industrial Housing Scheme at Worli on Wednesday afternoon. Her Excellency was also present.

Shahebzada Mirza Muhammad Ali Nakey has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta for the next year. The Sahebzada is a grandson of Mirza Mehdi Mishkey, the well-known Persian merchant and of Prince Shehabuddin, son of Prince Fateh Hyder, the eldest son and heir apparent of Tippoo Sultan of Mysore.

Sir Ali Imam is on a short visit to Lahore and will be leaving for Nabha on December 9th.

HALIDEH EDIBEH HANOUM.

TURKEY'S "JOAN OF ARC."

LEADER OF THE NEW TURKISH WOMAN.

A woman, a true daughter of the Near East, with addition of the most modern cultural equipment of the Occident, is credited by many correspondents with a large share in the re-awakened martial prowess of the Nationalist Turks. There is pleasant and intimate introduction to her in the just published autobiographical narrative of ex-Ambassador Henry Morgantheu (Doubledar, Page and Co.) Mr. Morgenthau quotes a letter from his daughter, Helen, who was with him at Constantinople. The letter was written in December, 1913, and the portion of it introducing the Turkish heroine runs as follows:—

"This afternoon I had two Turkish ladies to tea—Halideh Edib Hanoum and her mother. They came in their yashmaks and we had Mme. serve the tea. Mme. Halideh is a graduate of the College and a real beauty. She is tall and dark with almond-shaped eyes and has a beautiful complexion and she is so gentle and soft and charming. She speaks in the sweetest voice and what do you think she is doing? Translating Oscar Wilde into Turkish. Her mother is the daughter of the sixth wife of a very great Pasha and her grandmother was a Circassian slave girl. The mother cannot speak anything but Turkish and she smoked all the time she was here. I gave her some candy and a box of American cigarettes to take home. Halideh doesn't smoke, and any way, if she went into a ball-room at home she'd create a sensation, she is so charming."

Most of the characteristics here accredited to Halideh are to be attributed to her, in full measure, in the present day dispatches of American and English correspondents. In the intervening nine years, however, the Turkish woman has had a varied romantic life. If she is generally referred to as the Turkish Joan of Arc, there are some critics who charge that she has, on several occasions, conducted herself in a way most unlike that of the saintly Joan. A former schoolmate of Halideh's, a woman now living in America, charges that she played a great part in the Armenian persecutions, and that she "undertook the task of making Turks of the orphaned Armenian children." However this may be, and whatever extenuating circumstances there might have been, the world at large seems to continue to find her, in the words of a recent correspondent of the New York "Times" the one romantic figure in the depressing news from the "Near East." The correspondent, Margaret Lose Bryan, presents this summary of her personality and history:—

Poet, author, educator and soldier, she embodies everything that slow emancipation has brought and promises for the former woman of the harem. Her life is spent in schoolrooms in the councils of Mustapha Kemal and in the camps, or among dwellings, wherein she teaches women some of the elements of hygiene which have been so foreign to their lives.

Formerly a strong supporter of the British because of her Western training, she became a bitter enemy of all European influence and espoused the Nationalist movement with such ardour that the British attempted to arrest and deport her as a political prisoner. Since then she has worn the green turban of the pilgrims to Mecca, and by her presence in the battle line, like an Eastern Joan of Arc has stimulated the troops. Whatever may be the direct effort of Halideh Hanoum's leadership, she serves to show as nothing else can, the changed condition of woman in a part of the world where feminine aspiration has been stifled for centuries, but where they now are beginning to wield political as well as personal influence.

I saw her but once, on a rainy day, two years ago last January when I was taken by one of the Near East relief workers to a little mosque, near the walls of Stamboul.

It had been filled with Turkish refugees from the Smyrna district, so we found the courtyard and building, packed with bedraggled women and children. The mosque within was gloomy and chill, with its high dome soaring dimly above our heads and gusts of damp air blowing in through the open door and broken window.

A few charcoal braziers, over which women were huddling with their babies, were scattered about and tattered rugs and awnings were hung between some of the pillars in attempt to form a few rooms shut off from the public. Near the "mihrab," facing Mecca, was a group of women gathered about a Turkish woman, who was talking to them, gesticulating nervously to emphasize her words. I could not understand her, but watched her for a long time as there was something vivid and striking about her figure among those other drab creatures in that murky grey mosque.

She was short and slight and wore a black tchartcheff. Her face was pale and austerer, with dark eyes of extraordinary intelligence. I knew that she must be some one of distinction in spite of her dreary surroundings. Afterwards, I learned that she was Halideh Hanoum.

The father of Halideh Hanoum was treasurer to Sultan Abdul Hamid and it is said that he was spoken of as the one honest man in the palace, the only member of the household who dared speak frankly to his master. He was one of the few progressive Muslims of his generation and determined to give her a Western education despite the punishment which befell those who showed sympathy with European models of life. So it happened that—

Halideh was one of the first Turkish girls to attend Constantinople College, the American college for girls on the Bosphorus, at that time situated at Scutari, opposite Constantinople. Among those who tutored her was the professor of mathematics at the university, Salih Bey. He fell in love with his brilliant pupil, and after her graduation in 1901 she married him. Their married life was not happy, although she had several children, and when he brought home a second wife Halideh revolted from the ways of her fathers and divorced him.

That marked the beginning of Halideh's public life. Full of zeal for her people, her opportunity came when Abdul Hamid was deposed and more liberty was granted to women. She was very influential, wrote political articles, and became the leader of the "new Turkish women." She wrote essays on education and recognised the Turkish Normal School for girls.

During the Great War: Jemal Pasha put her in charge of all the schools in Syria, and her influence with the Government prevented the taking over of the building of Constantinople College when the United States declared war on Germany. She has written six novels, prose, poems and mystical and symbolic short stories, some of which have been translated into Russian, French and German

In 1917 she married Dr. Adnan Bey, a physician in Constantinople, who later became vice-President of the Parliament at Angora.

Although a devout Muslim, Halideh was for some time after the Armistice, frankly pro-British. But during the Greek occupation of Smyrna two of her friends were killed by Greek soldiers and when she attempted to interest the Allies in the situation, they would not listen. She became bitter then against all Europe. She told an American that when a Muhammadan murdered a Christian the world held up its hand in horror, but when Christians massacred Muhamadans not a paper in Europe or America would publish the news. She felt that Turkey must work out its own salvation alone.

So when the Nationalist movement started she welcomed it and was sought for deportation. While soldiers searched Stambou, she and her husband escaped by boat into Asia Minor and made their way on donkeys to Angora, capital of the Nationalists, a wild and difficult journey. Mustapha Kemal received them gladly and made Halideh his Minister of Education. As such, she is a member of his Cabinet. She has the rank of sergeant in the Nationalist Army and has been often in the front line trenches. Part of the time she spends in a small Turkish village among the women, teaching them.

Such is the life of this unusual woman. She is still young and her career is by no means ended. What an evolution it is from Roxane, the most famous woman in Turkey a few hundred years ago—a Russian slave, who became the wife of Sultan Sulaiman the Magnificent, and swayed the destinies of the Empire—to Halideh Hanoum, the most celebrated woman in Turkey to-day.

We hear many rumours about her from Angora; sometimes that she is founding remarkably modern schools, sometimes that she is urging the soldiers into battle, often that she has taken to wearing green turban and sometimes a hint of scandal; which suggest that perhaps she is, after all, a re-incarnation of the fascinating Roxane.

A slightly different, and even more intimate view of the Turkish woman leader is presented in a letter, signed Aghavnie Yeghanian, and offering in the writer's words, "a few supplementary facts." The writer, who dates her letter at Woodstock, N. Y., is apparently an Armenian; at least she mentions her connection with a Christian nation persecuted by the Turks. She writes:—

As a student in Constantinople College some years ago, I had the privilege of closely associating as a fellow-student, with the two sisters of Halideh Edib Hanoum, Balkis Edib and Nigyar Edib Hanoum, who were my seniors in class, and I happen to be somewhat familiar with Halideh Hanoum herself and also, by force of circumstances with that curious enigma called Turkish Psychology and politics. For Halideh herself, despite her renowned feminism, is the typical of harem products.

The three sisters, Halideh, Belkis and Nigyar were the daughters of the three separate wives of their father Edib Bey, who nevertheless, being one of the enlightened Turks of his time, sent his daughters to an American College to teach them English. When the negro eunuch called at week-ends to escort the daughters home they went by separate routs each to her own mother's konak maintained by their father for his different wives.

It was true that Halideh Hanoum had been a serious student at Constantinople College. This was long before my days, but I have heard of it from the college faculty. Her studiousness was specially noted, because in her time no Turkish student could be induced to take her studies seriously. Most of them came there as a new and fashionable thing to do and passed their time mostly on the way to and from the harems. This they hailed as their new harems. This they hailed at their new freedom from confinement. Halideh displayed marked ability and unusual gifts. She was one of the first Turkish women to graduate from the American College. After her graduation she married a noted journalist, and man of high scholarship and education. She had two sons from this marriage, but her husband informed her of the coming of another wife into the harem. Halideh was the leader of the new generation who began to rebel against harem life and therefore asked for a divorce.

It was at this stage that I know her. She became a favourite in the American colony of Constantinople because of her apparent idealism and courage as a leader in a new and rather delicate movement. She was frequently seen on the college camps and was present at all our entertainments. All of us Christian students of all races almost indiscriminately, were at that time sincere admirers of her unusual talents and regarded her as the hope of the new Turkish womanhood which, we all believed, would eventually produce a better Turkish race, by reasons of our own national political interests we subscribed to her platform. However, every Christian student who saw her first was invariably disappointed in her appearance, which represented the most common type of the hothouse-flower puppets which adorn the Turkish harems. Slim, petite in stature, bleached curls escaping from under her veil and Tcharshaf, blackened eyelashes, pencilled eyebrows and painted lips, she seemed to us an utter contradiction of the new type of Turkish women whose leader she was to be. However, her personality revealed itself out of her masked exterior when she spoke. She was a firebrand in speech and her natural eloquence and seeming earnestness won her many admirers.

At this period her political career had not begun. She saw her chance for fame and power as every typical Turk instinctively does, with the beginning of the Armenian persecution, and she began her famous career during some two years she spent in and around Damascus.

It was these two years in Damascus that put Halideh Edib Hanoum on her road to Angora and to her present heights of fame as being acclaimed the Turkish Joan of Arc. During this time she became, because of her political opinions and of her stand on the Armenian massacres, the sole close associate of the triumvirate of dictators. Enver, Tallat and Jemal. Jemal Pasha, as Dictator of Syria and as the Supervisor-General of the Armenian deportations, came to be known as the cruelest man on the triumvirate, and in the words of one Turkish journalist, Ali Kemal Bey, he rose to eminence mainly, because of his gifts for murder and pillage. Halideh Edib Hanoum during this period became the official and chief of Jemal Pasha. She lived in the harem of Jemal Pasha during those two years in Aleppo and had charge of the vast numbers of Armenian orphans who were gathered from the Syrian deserts to Aleppo under the educational methods of Halideh Hanoum. So this little woman, who often boasts of her American ideals of womanhood and of which her western friends make so much, after calmly planning with her associates forms of human torture for Armenian mothers and young women, undertook the task of making Turks of their orphan-children.

The Allies knew of her complicity in these crimes, and while her three associates escaped for their lives, she was allowed to return to Constantinople on account of her being 'a woman." But eventually it was because of her past political history that she was exiled to the Island of Malta. From Malta, Halideh Hanoum escaped to Angora, and there married her present husband and carried on with her new associates new methods of persecution against the Christians of Asia Minor.

Is this the ideal of American education which we wish to impart to the new generation of Turkish woman? I too have been the grateful recipient of American education in the Near East and in this country and caught something of the ideal of American College womanhood, but if I were ever to boast of it and to make a useful weapon of it on the road to fame and heroism, it would not be in associating myself with the murderers of my race if we produced any such leaders.

This is the record of the Turkish Joan of Arc in Damascus. Halideh Hanoum is at present surrounded by great and powerful influence because of the natural interest and fascination a woman, and moreover a Turkish woman of her achievements, can rally around her. A few of the highest American officials in Constantinople have succumbed to her fascination. Some of Halideh Hanoum's friends have been urging her to take a trip to America to repudiate the Armenian massacres. Her friends would be wiser to advise her, however, not to attempt such a precarious journey, for under our American laws she cannot be admitted to this country for her record.

ISLAM NEEDS LABOUR & DEVOTION.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S MESSAGE.

The Central Khilafat Committee writes:—"The following cablegram has been received by Seth Chotani, President, All-India Khilafat Committee, from H. H. Aga Khan from Marseilles, dated 27th November:—

"My sincere thanks to your Committee for resolution. Have done simply duty, and as long as life remains my desire is securing of peace and happiness of Moslem world but I suggest Moslems of India should remember that still many years of labour and devotion are necessity if the Moslem countries are to be assured of security internal and external and full economic development."

FRONTIER SITUATION.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, Dec. 6.

A dangerous and much wanted outlaw was recently killed while resisting capture in the Hazara District and out of a party of three outlaws surprised by the police and the villagers in the Bannu District two were killed and the third was captured after a long chase.

During the past few weeks a number of Government rifles stolen by the Afridis during the disturbance period of 1919 and 1920 have been surrendered to the Political Agent, Khyber.

Action is being taken against the tribes guilty of harbouring the gang of Wazaris from Khost which ambushed a petrol of the Kurram Militia on October 7th. Three Wattizai Halike are awaiting by Girgah and fines amounting to Rs. 5,000 have been imposed on various villagers.

It is understood that the Standing Finance Committee, Government of India has sanctioned the necessary provision amounting over two lakhs of rupees for the School of mining and geology at Dhanbad.

SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS IN BENGAL.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

The Committee appointed by the Government of Bengal in August 1921 to draw up a scheme for the separation of Executive and Judicial functions in the administration of Bengal and to report on its cost has submitted its report. The Committee consisted of the Hon. Mr. Justice Greaves, President, three Indian Members and one European Member of the Legislative Council and one European Member of the Indian Civil Service. The Committee sees no practical difficulty in effecting the separation of judicial and Executive functions, but thinks that in framing any scheme it is desirable that the separation should be as complete as possible, that it should disturb the existing conditions as little as possible and that so far as is consistent with efficiency any increase of cost should be minimised as far as possible. It then makes some recommendations.

PRINCIPAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

Accordingly, it makes the following recommendations:—

First, that the hearing of appeals from the Magistrates with second and taird class powers should in future take place not before the District Officer or his sub-ordinates, but before the District and Sessions Judge or some purely judicial officer empowered in that behalf.

Secondly, inspection of criminal courts should be made in future not by the District Officer or his subordinates, but by the District and Sessions Judge or by some specially empowered purely judicial officer and that the despatch of criminal business should in future rest with the District and Sessions Judge.

Thirdly, the present staff of Deputy Magistrates, Deputy Collectors and of sub-Deputy Magistrates, sub-Deputy Collectors should be divided into two branches, one should be employed in purely judicial work and the other in purely administrative (Executive and Revenue) work. There should be no change for the present in the location of the Magisterial staff, but ultimately all judicial officers, civil and criminal, at the headquarters, should be located in the judges' courthouse. Fourthly in future the recruitment for the Bengal Civil Service and subordinate civil service should be made direct to the Judicial branch and direct to the Administrative (Executive and Revenue) branch, change from one branch to the other not being permitted. Some members of the Committee, however, think that change from one branch to the other should be permitted for five or six years as the wider experience thereby gained would be beneficial to both the branches.

Fifthly, as regards the future members of the Indian Civil Service posted to Bengal, the Committee thinks their selection of Judicial or Executive should be finally made at the expiration of six years service, those first six years being treated as training and the officer being deputed for substantial periods to one branch or the other. Some members of the Committee however think that in future the recruitment for the Indian Civil Service should be made direct for the Judicial branch or the other branch.

Sixthly, the High Court should exercise the same control and supervision over the magisterial staff as they now exercise over the civil staff.

EXTENSION OF POWERS.

Dealing with the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Committee recommends modification of the powers of the District Officer and those under him in the following manner:—

First, in ordinary cases under Secions 107, 108, 109 and 110, when the District officer requires a person to show cause, proceedings should be sent for trial before the judicial officer, but in cases of emergency it should be open to the District Officer and those empowered to act under those sections themselves to make orders, but where they make such orders they shall state their reasons in writing and appeal against orders shall lie to the District and Sessions Judge.

Secondly, Section 137 shall be modified so as to provide that if o person bound down conditionally under Section 133 appears to show cause, proceedings shall be heard before the Judicial Officer, but if the order is made absolute, the District Officer shall be the person to enforce it.

Thirdly, hearing of proceedings under Sections 145 and 157 shall be before the Judicial Officer, initiation of proceedings and power to make provisional orders under the last proviso of section 145 (4) remaining with the District Officer and those under him.

Fourthly, appeal under Section 406, Criminal Procedure Code, shall go to the District and Sessions Judge. The Committee points out that the adoption of these proposals will necessitate extensive amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code and other Acts. The Committee makes an approximate estimate of additional cost of he personnel of the clerical assistance and the process serving staff at headquarters and in subdivisions and of housing allowance in the sub-divisions and of assistance to Disrtict Judges amounting to Rs. 559,560, but the members expect a saving of over rupees one lakh by the abolition of the posts of additional District Magistrates and by utilising the Circle Officers for opening the sub-treasuries and estimate a total net recurring expenditure at Rs. 4,48,650 while the total non-recurring expenditure for building is expected to amount to Rs. 1,53,000.

RAJA CHAUDHURI'S DISSENTING NOTE.

Raja M. N. Chaudhuri of Santosh in a note of dissent expresses his opinion that the powers under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code should be taken from the Executive Officers and transferred to the District Judges and Judicial Officers under them. He is prepared to allow the Executive Officers to retain the power of initiating or drawing up proceedings under these sections, but hearing should take place before the Judicial officer. He also opposes Executive Officers being vested with power to make provisional orders under the last proviso of Section 154 (4).

The report is signed by all the members, subject to the Raja of Santosh's note of dissent. A resolution on the report states that the Committee met in November 1921 and concluded its labours towards the end of the following January. In order that the report might be placed before the public with the views of the Government, the Governor-General-in-Council consulted the local officers on the scheme formulated and the estimate of cost and the views of the High Court were also invited, but as the delay thus incurred had been longer than anticipated, the Governor-in-Council has ordered the publication of the report for the present information.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

AGENDA FROM PREVIOUS SESSION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 7.

A list of 142 resolutions admitted by the President of the Legislative Assembly, but not moved during the September session of the Indian Legislature in Simla, has been issued to-day by the Legislative Department. Some of the motions being party ones stand in the names of several members while the subject matter of a few others has either been revived by similar propositions, fresh motives of which have recently been given or cannot come up as decisions have since been arrived at in respect of them. Resolutions of major importance are those of Messrs. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, K. C. Neogy and Mr. Iswar Saran for publication of papers relating to the scheme for Indianisation of commissioned ranks of Indian Army, of Mr. Jadunath Muzumdar for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the working of the Government of India Act with a view to early conferment of full responsible Government, of Mr. Agnihotri for enquiry into economic and political conditions of India and for the treatment of political prisoners as first class demeanants, of Dr. Gour for the removal of the distinction between votable and non-votable items of the budget and of Rao Bahadur T. Rangachari for readjustment of financial relations of Central and Provincial Governments.

LABOUR LEGISLATION.

There is a resolution in the name of Mr. Hullah, Revenue Secretary, as there is one in the Council of State against Mr. Sarma for the legislatures' approval of draft notifications on emigration of unskilled work to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and other Colonies. A series of motions relating to the welfare of labour and other poor classes has been tabled by Mr. Joshi and a few other members, the most important of which is one prohibiting employment of women in factories, mines, etc., six weeks before and six weeks after maternity and for the grant of maternity allowance to them for the period. Motions for non-reservation of railway compartments for Anglo-Indians and Europeans have been given notice of among others by Haji Wajiuddin and the old demand for division of provinces on linguistic basis is sought to be renewed by several members, mostly hailing from Bihar and Orissa.

BIHAR COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Dec. 6.

In the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council supplementary demand for Rs. 22,500 to meet expenses connected with the Viceroy's forthcoming visit to the province and police arrangements at Gaya during the meeting of the Congress and other conferences there, was introduced. A number of speakers objected to Government's intention to send armed police to Gaya and particularly to the proposal to establish a police camp in close proximity to the Congress, but opposition broke down when the Hon. Mr. McPherson announced that he would go to Gaya to see to the police arrangements and the demand was agreed to by 38 votes to 6.

At question time it was stated Government had no objection to khaddar as such, but in two cases officers had been advised to refrain from wearing it lest their attitude be misunderstood by the public.

EXCISE REFORM IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

Mr. Startie, I.C.S., and R. K. Shunmukham Chetty, M.L.C., who were on deputation to other provinces in India to study the excise system at work there have sent in their report to Government. In their opinion the system in other parts does not offer any advantage over the Madras system and such reforms as may have to be introduced in response to public demand in this province will have to be evolved without making any violent departure from the existing system or policy. After the examination of the report by the Minister in consultation with the Excise Advisory Committee of the Legislative Council, the public will be given an opportunity of offering their views and opinions in this matter and to this end an elaborate questionaire will be issued covering various points on which public opinion will be sought.

EARTHQUAKE AT PESHAWAR.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity was felt at Lahore to-night at 7-30 p.m. lasting for about three minutes.

PESHAWAR, Dec. 7.

There was a severe shock of earthquake here last evening. No serious damage has been reported.

STICK TO NAGPUR PROGRAMME.

WAY TO PROMISED LAND

DR. SYED MAHMUD'S VIEW.

(From our Correspondent.)

GAYA, Dec. 6.

Dr. Syed Mohmud, Honorary Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, on his way to Bombay was interviewed at Gaya by a Press representative. Dr. Mahmud said: "I am not very enthusiastic about entering the Councils for the early realisation of our ideals. We ought to revert to the old Nagpur Programme and get the sanction of the Congress and the Khilafat for the reorganisation of country's work. If 50,000 more people gladly court the jail today, then, ere six months are over, we shall have arrived at the promised land. If people are not ready for this, then the best alternative will be Council entry however, much I deplore it. Mere Charkha for another six years will mean political suicide."

CONVICTIONS OF PICKETS SET ASIDE.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Dec. 6.

Thirteen Congress volunteers were convicted by the Deputy Magisrate of Serajgunge of rioting and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. The incident took place in connection with picketing a liquor shop by the accused. On receipt of a letter from the sub-divisional Magistrate asking police to arrest the persons found picketing excise shops, a police sub-Inspector went to Chandaikona where the accused were actually picketing an excise shop. The Sub-Inspector was alleged to have been assaulted. Against their conviction and sentence the volunteers appealed to Sasions Judge, who acquitted them holding that the arrest of the accused had been illegal.

PICKETING IN AHMEDABAD.

DEALERS GIVE PROMISE TO CEASE BUYING FOREIGN CLOTH.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 6.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops is going on, and promises are being taken from the dealers in foreign cloth not to buy foreign cloth for the present. It is reported that about forty such promises have been obtained.

Mr. Vallabhabhai Patel has gone to Surat to organise picketing there.

POLITICAL PRISONERS AGAINST ENTRY

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Dec. 4.

Dr. B. Subrahmanyam, Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, was released from the Cuddalore gaol on the 1st instant and was accorded a grand reception by the Tamil public of Cuddalore. He definitely expressed himself against entry into Councils and announced his intention to do Congress work with redoubled vigour.

OPINIONS OF LEADERS IN GAOL.

About 200 prisoners of Andhradesa and Tamil Nadu are lodged in the Cuddalore gaol. Dr. Subranmanyam gave out that the opinion of Andhra prisoners is unanimously against Council-entry and a large majority of Tamilian prisoners are strongly opposed to the idea of Council-entry. Desabhakta Konda Venkatappiah, President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, and member, All-India Congress Committee opines that going to the Councils would be a backwards. Yakub Hussain Seth of Madras, who is also serving his term in the same goal is reported to have given out as his opinion of the report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee, in the following terms:—"The conclusion of the Committee are not worth the paper on which they were written."

A NOTABLE ARREST.

Mr. Dandu Narayanaraja, a non operating vakil, who is the president of the West Goravar District Congress Committee, and a member of the All-India Congress Committee, was arrested at Ellora, on the 3rd instant under Section 124 A. in connection with a speech delivered by him at Rajahmundry on the 2nd of October last. He is the most silent and unostentatious worker in the province and his removal from the scene of his labours is a great loss to the province. He was taken to Cocanada where he will be tried by Mr. Bracken, the District Magistrate of Godavary. He looks calm and cheerful.

PUNJAB AGAINST COUNCIL ENTRY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

Of the 37 members elected by the Punjab Congress Committee to the All-India Congress Committee, 17 are said to be holding pro-Council and 20 anti-council views. The delegates' election for the Gaya Congress is practically over except those to be elected by the Provincial Congress Committee. It is stated that a fairly good number have an open mind though general public opinion in the Punjab seems to be opposed to entry into the Councils.

" KHUTBA IN TURKISH. "

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am at a loss to know of what earthly use are the semi-crazy and topsy turvy articles of "G. K. N." on purely Islamic doctrines. His letter in the "Bom. Chronicle" of the 2nd instant entitled "Khutba in Turkish" though seemingly supporting the progressive Turks is couched in such words as to create some misgiving about them in India and are quite inappropriate and misleading. After your splendid and masterly article on the question of "Khilafat and Sultanat" he ceased broaching that business but is come forward with some new controversial subjects and this is the first instalment. To the vast majority of your readers this sort of disseminating half knowledge of the rules of Shariat is nothing but to confuse them and they will never be able to follow such minute details unless they study. A controversy whether Fatiha in prayer is allowed to be read in Persian by Imam Abu Hanifa is to be followed or not is not the business of men like G. K. N. but of Ulemas and those who are well versed in Islamic religion. In what way "an incident reported from Fakhruddin Razi is especially interesting to Parsis" is only known to "G. K. N." In the time of Imam Abu Hanifa, Persian besides Arabic was the only important language spoken among the other Mahomedans. It is admitted that Islam has got a progressive spirit but not a destructive one. The Turks might have introduced a fresh novelty according to "G. K. N." but here in India there are immunerable places where Khutba is read in Urdu along with Arabic and in this connection Fatawa Moulana Abdul Hai can well be referred.

"G. K. N." must know that though at one place Imam Abu Hanifa gave his assent to read Fatiha in Persian at another he gives preference to Arabic and simply reading Fatiha in Persian is progress in the eyes of "G. K. N." or he is preaching the Mahomedans to conduct the whole prayer in Persian and then Persianize the whole Koran.

Koranesharif was revealed to give a blow to the wild Arabs who were too proud of their rhetoric and eloquence. And it is a living miracle that no other writing has yet been produced to challenge its beautiful and eloquent style. Arabic cannot be renounced with with any profit on the other hand the harm to the study of Arabic literature especially to the study of Alkoran will be immense. There will be no uniformity in prayer and a new chapter of controversial quarrels will be opened as regards the wording of the various translations. The Christians, have lost their original text and they are now solely dependent on its translations which so much differ on its translations which so much differ from one another and are ever changing. I am sure the Turks will never do that. I want to ask "G. K. N." whether the Turks have altogether dropped the element of Arabic from their Khutba and not even Tasmiya and Tahmid is read in Arabic. Has he himself heard the sermon preached or he has derived this information from the notorious Dr. Zwemer's 'Moslem World

The concluding remark of "G. K. N." is a sort of slur on Hanafi Ulema and it is not known what sort of courage he wants from them, I think, only that they should preach from every pulpit that Fatiha should be read in Persian! If G. K. N. has got any real sympathy with Islam he should, first study it then write a book or pamphlet on the beauties of Islam and draw the attention of his coreligionists and other non-Moslems to the "progressive vitalising spirit and liberalising axioms of Islam" and invite them to rally under its all pervading banner.—Yours, etc.

ABDUS SATTAR KHAN.

Akola, Dec. 6.

" SULTANATE AND KHILAFAT "

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—G. K. N.'s hefty encounter with the "Chronicle" has taught him that "Ingenuous opposition which has not the leaven of malice in it has a trick of stimulating responsiveness." It would have been wiser had he learnt that "disingenuous zeal, —whether it has the leaven of malice in it or not—has a trick of stimulating something worse than responsiveness." Zeal in Islamic theology evinced by meddlesome outsiders not only excites suspicion, but it also makes such busybodies look like the impertinent juvenile who undertook to teach his grandmother how to eat bread.

In fact, zeal is a dangerous thing. In the words of J. A. James, "It is like fire, which may be applied to many useful purposes when subject to wise direction, but which, if not kept in its proper place and under proper restraint, may cause a conflagration. Or, to change the illustration, it may be only as the healthful vital heat which keeps the body in comfort and action; or it may become a fever of the soul, to consume its strength and destroy its life. Or, to venture for the sake of emphasis, even upon a third illustration, many a zealous mind is set on fire by the speed of its own action, and for want of some regulator to check its speed, and some lubricator to lesson its friction ignites to a flame that consumes the whole machine, and does mischief to others as well as to itself. Again, Lichtwer is of the opinion that "blindfold zeal can do but harm—harm everywhere, and harm always", while Molliere says that "nothing can be more detestable than the disguised outside of a stimulated zeal. Even Montaigne is unable to comprehend zeal. He said, "it raised his wonder and left him in difficulty how he should call it." Hence, we Moslems may be excused if G. K. N.'s zeal reminds us of Sir Water Scotts' exclamation:

"I might well be angry with the officious zeal which supposes that its green conceptions can instruct my grey hairs."—Yours, etc.,

M. I. MEER.

Surat, Dec. 1.

DEBATE ON THE RENT ACTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a pity the Bombay Legislative Council has not given the consideration that such an important measure as the Bombay Rent Acts Amendment Bill, affecting as it does lakhs of people of the poorer classes and entering as it does into the "businesses and bosoms" of the citizens of this presidency, so fully deserved. The public were not informed of the amendments that had been sent by the Hon. Councillors by publishing the same in the Government Gazette and it is disheartening that the closure should have been applied to a debate of such far-reaching importance. Even the minutes made by two of the Councillors at a later stage to the report of the Select Committee have not yet seen the light of day, although Mr. Surve's lengthy minute has been published *verbatim* in the official Gazette.

Mr. A. M. Surve went the length of saying in the Council that an increase of a third of the basic rent would not cause hardship either to the poor working classes or to the people of the lower middle class. He seems to live in Utopia or to lie down on a bed of roses. At a time of severe trade depression and when the Retrenchment axe is hanging over the public offices, to talk of such a heavy increase falling lightly on the poor and middle classes is a cruel absurdity. Mr. Surve even went the length of saying that the increase of even 33 per cent would not affect the clerks who are known to be the greatest sufferers in these hard times.

Is the Hon. Member really serious in saying that there has been a considerable increase in the income of clerks and other people who come within that class., when it is wellknown that reductions are being made not only in private firms but also public offices. The War allowances are to go, salaries are to be reduced, while the rents that the middle classes have to pay have not at all been reduced and the tenants continue to be oppressed with pugree and other exactions. While increases have been allowed on a sliding scale on the ground of the increase in the prices of the building materials and labour, no amendment has been made in the clause in question making the increase conditional on the effecting of repairs. Mr. V. A. Dabholkar talked of the increases allowed in England, ignoring the fact the greater proportion of the increases was to be only allowed to those that made the repairs. Mr. Dabholkar admits that the cost of living has gone up two per cent. For this increase, if any relief has to be given, it ought in all fairness to be given to the lakhs of tenants and not the few thousand landlords who at least have not to pay rents. Even the mill labourers will have shortly to suffer a heavy reduction in their wages. As the Hon. Mr. G. B. Trivedi said the labourers who paid Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per room are now asked to pay Rs. 13 to Rs. 16 no doubt for premises with better sanitation.

Considering the very slow progress made in the direction of providing accommodation for the middle classes under the gigantic development schemes, the period of three years during which the Rent Acts will remain in operation and is not at all sufficient and we will have to wait till the democratic Council comes into existence for this and other amendments needed for the benefit of tenants. Even the technical expressions dwelling-house, sub-letting, and rent-farmer have not been defined. The prohibition of sub-letting will add to the difficulty of finding accommodation for those who are living in highly congested quarters.

It is a pity Mr. Ibrahim Haji's amendment penalising the receipt of anything in excess of the Standard Rent should have been ruled out of order as it properly was, but the same can be brought forward as a short amending Bill when the proposal made by the Improvement Trust for abolishing the necessity of obtaining the Controller's certificate before filing ejectment proceedings comes before the Council. When the exactions of owners of small premises are held in check by impossing penalties there is no reason why the owners of large premises should be allowed to go scot-free in the same matter.—Yours etc.,

R. B. PAYMASTER.

" A VAIN HOPE. "

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have carefully gone through your Leader headed "A Vain Hope." In it you observe that to go to the Councils merely for the sake of wrecking them is both foolish and futile. No impartial man can take any exception to this statement. But you are against those even who support "Responsive Co-operation." Supporters of the principle of "Responsive Co-operation" are in no way against the constructive programme of the Congress. They assert that the constructive programme alone, which is practically a Khadi programme and which cannot be called a political programme, is not sufficient to rouse the people to action. Knowing that mass mentality is never constructive but always destructive, those advocating entry into Councils raise the slogan of "elect your leaders" to fight the Government in Council Halls and back their measure from outside. Will you, sir, show us by what way you have brought the Government to the senses by your Khaddar programme and your mechanical cry of "Khadi Pehro! Khadi Pehro"? 'No-chnge' wanted one year's trial to win Swarajya for India, but it has failed most ignominiously; and it is but meet and proper that a trial must be given to those who want to enter the Councils and compel the Government to pass those measures which the Indian public want.

Just as Mustapha Kemal Pasha has won the day and brought the Allies to their knees by entering the field of battle with his manly soldiers, similarly will the heterodox party in the Congress carry their point in the Councils; for full well do they know that there are millions outside the Councils to back their measures. This being so, is it advisable to declaim against the heterodox party in the Congress? Sir, if it is a vain hope to enter the Councils for the sake of wrecking them, it is none the less a vain hope to win Swarajya by simply wearing Khaddar.—Yours, etc.

S. A. C.

December, 6.

LONGER HOURS FOR WORKERS.

BUT NO EXTRA PAY.

Herr Hugo Stinnes, who hitherto, in spite of his vast power, has remained in the background of German politics, has suddenly come forward with a mark stabilisation programme.

Herr Stinnes denounces as quackery the artificial stabilisation plans, bluntly declaring that increased industrial production is the only real way of solving Germany's present financial and economic problems.

"German workers must be prepared to work two hours extra daily without extra pay," he says; His programme has provoked vehement protests from Socialists.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We daily hear about the arrangements being made for the next session of the Congress. But what about the Muslim League. There is no news from Gaya about its comming session. There are only 25 days left, and we do not yet know who is to be its President-elect? Is it not to assemble in Gaya this year? Is it not necessary to keep a representative and influential body like the Muslim League alive to pronounce the political opinion of the community? Opinion against and in favour of its continuance was expressed in its last session at Ahmedabad. But as far as I remember no difinite decision of any kind were arrived at. The question of its existence largely concerns the community. Therefore communal opinion should be asked for before arriving at any decision.

As the Khilafat Conference, and Jamiat-e-Ulema are purely religious bodies I am sure the majority of Muslim opinion will be in favour of the continuance of this national and political body. As long as the Khilafat question is not solved we have to maintain the Khilafat Committees. But after its solution its Districts and Provincial Committees can easily be changed into, branches of the All-India Muslim League and the religious affairs can be entrusted to the Jamiatul-Ulema. I am yours etc.

MOOSA M. MEER.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

(Thursday, 7th December, 1922.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mirza Assadullah Khan, Moin-ul-Mulk, O.B.E., as Consul for Persia at Bombay, is recognised by the Governor-General in Council.

Subject to confirmation the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Tomoo Watanabe as Consul for Japan at Bombay.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Sukkur.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., on relief, to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, vice Mr. Dialmal Doulatram, LL.B., reverting.

Mr. J. G. Maxwell-Gumbleton is appointed a probationer in the Indian Police, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, under training.

Mr. R. B. Patel, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, to act as Prothonotary and Registrar, Original Jurisdiction, and Admiralty Registrar of His Majesty's High Court, Bombay, vice Mr. P. B. Malabari proceeding on leave.

Mr. B. N. Athavle, LL.B., Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for four months, with effect from such date in January, 1923, as he may avail himself of, and is permitted to retire from Government service on the expiry of the leave.

HOME DEPARTMENT (POLITICAL).

Mr. S. Bhattacharyya to act as Investigator in the Labour Office, vice Rao Saheb M. M. Gandhi, on leave.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. G. Elphinston, Barrister-at-Law, to be Government Pleader in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind and District Government Pleader, Karachi.

Mr. C. M. Lobo, LL.B., Mr. Partabrai Dhanrajmal Punwani and Mr. Parsram Tolaram Hathiramani, LL.B., to be First, Second and Third Assistants respectively to the Government Pleader in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind and the District Government Pleader, Karachi.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. B. Fernandez to act as District Deputy Collector in charge of Poona City Sub-Division.

Mr. Vali Baksh Adam Patel to do duty temporarily as District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. V. N. Bhide, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, vice Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Pandurang Haigriwacharya Walwekar to act as Lecturer in Mathematics at the Secondary Training College, Bombay, vice Mr. M. K. Kevalramani, resigned.

Mr. Gulabbhai Raghunathji Naik, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad, to act as Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. S. M. Dalal.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. L. Pinto, L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P.S., D.P.H., as Assistant Director of Public Health substantively with effect from the 1st January, 1920.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Miss V. Viegas, M.B., B.S., to be House Physician, Cama and Allbless Hospitals, Bombay, for a period of two years.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. W. L. C. Trench, B.A.I. (Dub.), A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the Educational Department for five years for employment as Principal and Professor of Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona.

Mr. P. N. Natesh Ayyar, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is appointed to hold charge of the Project office opened under the Sanitary Engineer to Government.

"Told I was Incurable"

Our portrait is of Mrs. WHELAN, of 105, Church Street, North Shields, England, who writes:

"I have suffered for over five years with abscesses in the face and neck, and have been through two operations, but they did me little good, and I was told I was incurable. My face was in a terrible state and I often prayed to die. Then my husband wrote from his camp saying that one of his chums had been speaking to him about 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and told me to try it. Well, I bought a bottle, and after using it the effect was wonderful. I could see it was clearing my face, and most of the severe pain left me, so I kept on taking the Mixture, and after seven weeks I am cured."

SUFFERERS from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Piles, Eczema, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Gout, should realise that lotions and ointments can but give temporary relief—to be sure of complete and lasting benefit, the blood must be thoroughly cleansed of the impure waste matter, the true cause of such troubles. 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' quickly attacks, overcomes, and expels the impurities, that is why so many remarkable recoveries stand to its credit. Pleasant to take, and free from injurious ingredients.

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CAPITAL LEVY AND BUSINESS.

AN EXPLANATION.

Very few of those who have attacked the Labour Party for proposing the capital levy as an effective measure to wipe out part of the intolerable war debt and reduce taxation have had the courage to face the fundamental issue raised by this proposal.

That issue is whether a small section of the community shall escape the obligation which ought to fall upon the wealthy to pay according to their ability for the war and the victory which protected and preserved their possessions, or whether the mass of the people, including the widows, children, and other dependents of the hundreds of thousands who gave up their lives, shall continue for tens of years to come to live in hardship and poverty because of the debt and taxation burden they have to bear.

This issue is ignored, and the majority of the critics of the levy proposal rely on panic cries or unmeasured abuse to discredit the Labour Party in the eyes of the electors.

EFFECT ON BUSINESS.

Among the many wild things that are being said about the levy, it is suggested that the whole business of the country would be ruined because of the destruction of industrial capital.

There would be no destruction of industrial capital. A considerable part of the levy would be paid by the surrender of war bonds, but this is not capital locked up in business, and for the rest there would be simply a transfer of existing shares and securities, which would be used to redeem still further amounts of war stock.

People who say that all capital is locked up in business are either ignorant of the facts, or they deliberately ignore the testimony of the Board of Inland Revenue and the fact that in 1921 the Inland Revenue Office accepted no less than £19,000,000 in war securities towards the payment of a total of £47,000,000 death duties.

So far from withdrawing capital from industry, the levy, by releasing those funds of the banks which are now tied up in war loan and other debt, will facilitate the financing of industry to a degree which is impossible while the full burden of the debt remains.

Industrial capital falling within the range of the levy will consist to the extent of at least 80 per cent. of that held by limited companies. Private industry will not exceed 20 per cent.

COLLECTING THE LEVY.

The problem of collection in the case of limited companies is relatively simple. No levy will be made on the company, and its resources and credit will not be touched in any way whatever.

The levy will be made upon the individual shareholders, and it will be met by the transfer of shares. Sale of shares by the taxpayer will not be necessary; nor will immediate sale by the Government be necessary.

The income from the shares will pay the corresponding interest on the debt, relieving taxation immediately to that extent, until it is possible to market the shares without inconvenience.

The problem in the case of private industry is more complex, but it offers no real difficulty.

In most of the larger concerns the proprietors have outside investments, by means of which the levy could be made, if need be.

But arrangements must be made to meet the case of those businesses in which the whole of the proprietor's capital is sunk.

Under no circumstances should he, or need he, be required to sell any business asset in order to pay the levy. Moreover, it is extremely undesirable that he should be driven to mortgage his business assets or borrow from the bank. Such a step inevitably lessens his command of credit and restricts his business operations.

THE WAY OUT.

A simple method of avoiding these difficulties is to credit the State with a share of his business (as though it were a limited partner) equal to the amount of the levy.

He remains in full control of the business, and its credit is not diminished in any way. The Government share of future profits would be applied to the payment of interest on the outstanding levy and as to the balance, to paying off the levy itself.

If a business did unexpectedly well, the levy would soon be wiped out. If it did badly the levy would not be paid. In other words, this methods would automatically relieve the taxpayer where the value put upon his business was not justified by subsequent profits.

The yearly payment out of the profits would in any case be small. A business making £2,000 a year on an average may be capitalised for levy purposes at, say, £10,000.

The State would take as its share of the profit, say one-twentieth only (£100—equal to an income tax of 1s. in the £), and this £100 would pay interest on the levy and wipe out the debt in a very short period.

This would not be income-tax. It would be merely a capital debt paid out of income for the convenience of the payer.

BUSINESS MAN FAVOURED.

It is obvious that, if a certain revenue has to be raised by the State, a tax measured by wealth will be more favourable to the business man than a tax measured by income. To the extent to which the levy relieves income tax, to that extent it favours the business man as compared with the holder of investments.

In the case given there is no doubt that the business would not pay more in income tax and levy during the period of redemption than it would otherwise pay in income tax;

and, of course, when the levy was cleared off the result would be pure gain.

This brief outline should be sufficient to ease the minds of those who are moved by the supposed difficulty of collection. No doubt Viscount Grey and others who have so lightly postulated this "impossibility" will now devote themselves seriously to the question of the levy, or its alternative, if they have any.

The Labour financial policy has been grossly misrepresented. It cannot be too emphaticaly stated that that policy is designed to relieve the mass of the people by abolishing the food taxes and to help industry, and therefore employment by easing the tarrible burden of the war debt.

SEVA SADAN, BOMBAY.

The Seva Sadan (or the Sisters of Service Society as the name implies), founded by the late Mr. B. M. Malabari of revered memory, is well known to all admirers of Indian womanhood.

Nearly a decade and a half has passed since the Institution was opened. From a small beginning, the Sadan has expanded itself into many-sided useful activities such as (a) Home for the Homeless, (b) Training School and Educational Classes, (c) Industrial Classes, (d) Social Activities.

The necessity to impart education among Indian women of all castes and creeds having become imminent, the Society conceived the idea of starting Normal Classes to train women as teachers and also to arrange suitable classes for those who could spare an hour or two off their household duties. The work of the Sadan in this direction has become so popular that admission to, and residence in, the Sadan had to be reluctantly restricted owing to the present scanty accommodation. To meet the pressing demand and the urgent need, it is resolved to construct a new building for training classes for Marathi ladies, Home Classes for Deccani women and for other educational classes. The new building is estimated to cost about Rs. 1,11,000-0-0, of which Rs. 50,000-0-0 have already been collected and for the balance, the Society earnestly trusts that the generous public would come forward and contribute their mite to achieve the purpose in view.

All contributions, donations, etc., will be gratefully acknowledged by the Secretary, Seva Sadan, Gamdevi, Bombay.

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HAKIM HAJI NAWABALI KHAN.

SUFFERERS-READ-DIGEST.

I was suffering from a bad decease for the last two years. I had great pains in my urine. I consulted many a Doctor and Hakeem during this period but found no relief. A friend of mine informed me of a new Hakeem of whose success in Europe and America, I came to know from him and others. His name is Hakeem Nawab Ali Khan and his dispensary is situated in Javeri Mansion, Sandhurst Road near Marwadi Vidyalay, Bombay No. 4. The Hakeem Saheb examined me and gave me to understand that I would be allright within two weeks. I was very much pleased to hear this and commenced his treatment. Within twelve days I was allright. I will undergo his treatment for a week more to regain my strength and will inform the readers in the next week of having regained my strength. I am very much obliged to the Hakeem Saheb for his expeditious treatment, and recommend all those who are suffering from such chronic diseases.

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GERMS infest the dust-laden atmosphere everywhere. Passing into the system *with the air we breathe*, these minute disease organisms at once fasten on the delicate lining of the throat and breathing tubes. Once there, they soon cause soreness and inflammation and sow the seed of serious throat and lung disease.

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When you *breathe* in the medicinal fumes that escape from a Peps tablet dissolving in the mouth, every part of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs is instantly bathed with a pleasant yet powerful *germ-killing vapour*. The result is speedy complete destruction of the mischievous germs that cause colds, chills and throat troubles.

The unique and distinctive feature of the infection killing Peps medicine is *its volatile penetrative character*. This enables Peps to reach innermost parts of the lungs which are quite beyond the reach of the old drug-laden liquid medicines.

Peps are not only a splendid remedy to keep handy for coughs, colds, chills, sore throat, bronchitis, etc., but they give the throat and lungs a new power of resistance against climate and disease.

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FOUNDATION-STONE LAYING CEREMONY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WADHAN, Dec. 5.

The Ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Narayandas Thackersey Mulji High School and Ratanbai (the deceased daughter of Narayandas) Hostel took place on the 2nd instant at Wadhwan Camp, Major Mosse, Political Agent, Jhalawadprant, presiding. The proceedings opened with a short speech by Rao Bahadur Soonderdas explaining that Sheth Narayandas could not be present at the meeting owing to the demise of his nephew Sir Vithaldas Damodardas Thackersey. He then briefly narrated the circumstances underlying the offer of Rs. 50,000 for the two institutions and announced that the Sheth was also prepared to supply other charitable institutions if the need for any were brought to his notice. Mr. Benjamin, Deputy Political Agent, then described how keenly the need for a High School in the Civil Station was felt and how Sheth Narayandas came to their help, whose support the Civil Station always counted in all its public activities would grant similar concessions. Major Mosse in agreeing with Mr. Benjamin, said, the intended High School would accommodate the overflow of students from the Wadhwan City High School which was already full and both might stand in friendly rivalry with one another. He emphasised the point and made it clear to all present that education was not a matter of politics After thanking Sheth Narayandas for his generous donation, Major Mosse proceeded to lay the foundation stone.

MARTIAL LAW.

A WEAPON OF NECESSITY.

Lord Sumner lectured on martial law at the London University in mail week. He said martial law was only exercisable, if exercisable, according to the need of the moment and in a fashion which the necessities of the moment required. From the common law point of view it could not be said that there was a "martial law." There was no appeal from martial law.

The real theory was that martial law could be resorted to in any necessity which arose from an actual state of war at the time and within the area in which martial law was to be enforced. *But there was no justification for exercising martial law in advance, from apprehension that there was a revolution hatching. When a rebellion had been suppressed and peace restored* there was no right to continue martial law.

FUNDS FOR CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

In connection with Calcutta University controversy and the situation created by the University refusing to accept Government grant of two and a half lakhs of rupees, Mr. B. Chakravarty, Sir Ashutosh Chaudhury, Sir Nilratan Sirkar, Sir Prafullachandra Roy and others have issued an appeal to the public to come forward to save the University by such financial aid as it might require. A fund was opened at the bar library and over one hundred members including Mr. S. R. Das, Advocate-General, subscribed to it. Over Rs. 18,000 was subscribed yesterday. They intend to call a public meeting soon to organise a representative committee for the purpose of raising necessary funds.

5TH A. I. LIBERAL FEDERATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPORE, Dec. 6.

The Secretaries of the Reception Committee of the Fifth All-India Liberal Federation announce that arrangements are progressing for the holding of the Conference. The Victoria College of Science, on the spacious Maharaj Bagh ground, has been engaged for holding the Federation meeting. As far as possible separate accommodation will be provided for the delegates from different provinces.

The present political situation and Dr. Besant's scheme are expected to draw delegates in large numbers. Newspapers desiring to be represented at the Conference are requested to communicate with the Secretaries before December 20th so that arrangements may be made for them.

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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1908 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.

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HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Vir), (b) Saffroy Halwa with almonds, (c) Gunny Halwa, (d) Rosecounted Halwa, (e) Vemila Halwa, (f) Sungati Halwa (g) Ice Cream Halwa, (h) Orange Halwa.

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A few out of thousands of testimonials. Krishna Deva Narayan, B. A. 297 Colonelganj, Allahabad writes on 9. 12. 21. I know few words by which to thank you for the wonderful remedy you have prepared for the hated monster called **"RINGWORM."** The medicine has acted wonders with my disease. I was a sufferer from Ringworm for the last five or six years. My objection had reached such a point that I had thought my disease to be incurable. When I saw your advertisement, I at first could not dare to believe it, as I had tried a number of similarly advertised medicines but to no effect. I however took it to be a straw for a drowning man and ordered for a phial from you. I applied it at once to my ringworm and found much relief and after two or three applications the dreadful monster which had made me hopeless was almost driven away. This best thing in the medicine is that one feels no irritation after application and I distributed it among my Co-sufferer friends and found that it had the same effect with them too. This puts me under a great obligation to you which I know not how to repay. Kindly send me half a dozen phials and oblige.

S. Kunjithapatha Mudelliar 100 Gunthabazar Road, Cuddapah, writes on 1. 9. 20:—The medicine which I purchased from you one week back, I applied it to one Rukmanianmal who is suffering from Ringworm on her waist. It has given miraculous cure for her in few applications. I can dare say that there is no better medicine in India to give miraculous cure to any kind of skin disease than yours. Send one dozen bottles more by V.P.P. at once.

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Also No. 60 Lal-imli Lohis 108" × 50", in Slate, Dark Slate, Fawn, Bhagwi (Dark Fawn) and Naswari (Dark Brown,) Kashmere Embroidered at Rs. 31/8 each. . . . . .
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